The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

Vol. XX., No. 16. Whole No. 522. NEW YORK, APRIL 21, 1900. Price per Copy, 10c.

Drury College Library 1900

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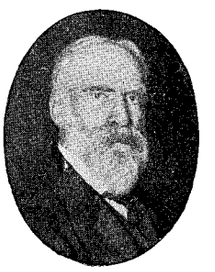

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The Literary Digest

VOL. XX., NO. 16 NEW YORK, APRIL 21, 1900. WHOLE NUMBER, 522

Published Weekly by
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
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Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

SOUTH AFRICA AFTER HALF A YEAR OF WAR.

IT was on the 11th of last October that war, by the terms of President Kruger's ultimatum, began in South Africa; and to-day, after six months of conflict filled with surprises, a situation exists in which each side is finding cause for both gratification and anxiety. No representative of the pro-Boer press in America was hardy enough to predict, last October, that in six months the British, with an army of 200,000 men, would not yet have crossed the borders of the Transvaal Republic; yet there is not a newspaper to-day, even after this record the Boers have made, that expresses a doubt that the British troops will eventually march through the streets of Pretoria. The Boers have suffered most heavily in the loss of generals, such as Pretorius, Joubert, Cronje, and Mareuil, while the chief British loss has been in the rank and file, where wounds, disease, and capture have claimed 23,000 men, more than one tenth of their entire force in South Africa. The campaign has grown steadily in interest, culminating on the British side in the relief of Kimberley, the capture of Cronje, and seizure of the Free State capital in one swift movement; and culminating on the Boer side in the recent daring raids around Lord Roberts's great army, cutting off isolated detachments and threatening his communications.

The Baltimore *Herald* says: "Lord Roberts would seem to have marched his army to a standstill. Their horses are worn out and the men are unprovided with fit clothing. Cooler weather is upon them, and they have nothing but summer uniforms of cotton cloth to campaign in." The Chicago *Tribune*, too, thinks that the blow at the Free State was nearly as bad for the British as for the Boers. "Victory," it says, "is often but little less expensive and demoralizing than defeat. This is what is the matter with Lord Roberts." A new difficulty arises here, thinks the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, for "if the British mounted forces are compelled every few weeks to get a new supply of horses, and to stand idle if they are not at hand, the difficulty of maintaining the long line of communications from Cape Colony to the Transvaal is an immense problem. It is evident from Lord Roberts's halt at Bloemfontein that he realizes the vital magnitude of this phase of the war; but it remains to be seen how successful he will be in coping with it." The New York *Tribune* thinks that the secret of the Boer activity may be found in the fact "that the commanders find it necessary to keep the men busy in order to keep them in the ranks and under discipline. . . . The army must go forward or it will go to pieces." Yet even this guerrilla style of warfare, thinks the New York *Times*, altho it may not be "glorious war," may, if it can be kept up long enough, "be very efficient war, especially against an enemy whose means of providing against it are crippled by the condition of his cavalry." The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* thinks that the former high confidence in Lord Roberts "is fast giving way to disappointment and disgust," and, it says, "it begins to look as if all the laurels won in the hills of India and the sands of the Sudan are to be withered on the South African veldt."

Photo by Davis & Sanford, New York.

JAMES FRANCIS SMITH, A. D. T. MESSENGER BOY NO. 1534,
Who is carrying the greetings of 28,854 American schoolboys to President Kruger.

Yet the whole complexion of the campaign may be changed when Lord Roberts finds his army ready to advance. Says the Chicago *Record*:

"It may be well to guard against the mistake of supposing that these comparatively unimportant actions will have a serious effect upon the result of the campaign. They are of value chiefly in showing that the Boers were not demoralized by the British

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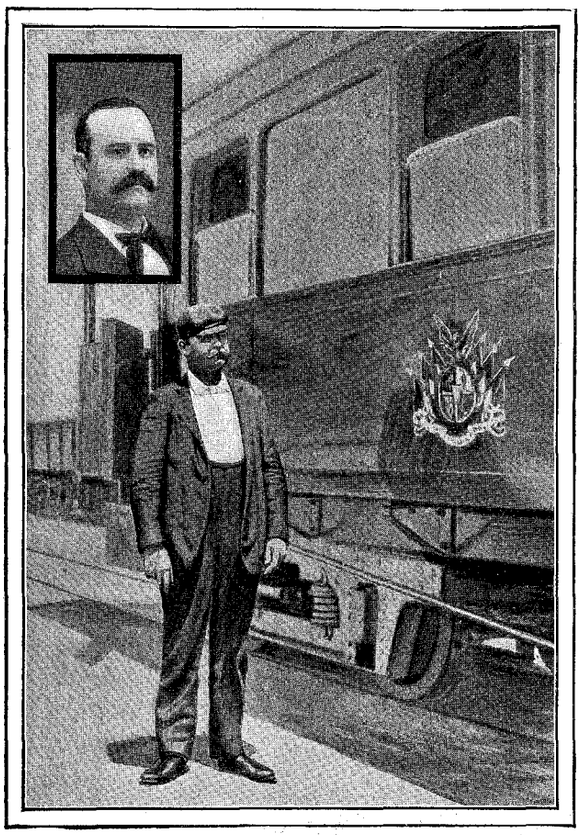
victories, but were still resolutely determined to fight the English advance at every possible opportunity. The blunders of subordinate commanders have brought about several disagreeable checks to the British troops, but the strength of the army under General Roberts has not been materially diminished there-



WEBSTER DAVIS BESIDE PRESIDENT KRUGER'S PRIVATE CAR.

Snapshot taken in Pretoria by Howard C. Hillegas for the New York *World*. The portrait in the upper left-hand corner is reproduced through the courtesy of the Philadelphia *North American*. Mr. Davis resigned his position as Assistant-Secretary of the Interior in Washington to advocate the Boer cause.

by; and when he shall have finished his preparations for a forward movement he will be able to put in motion a force too great to be held back by the Boers until they shall have the advantage of the defensive positions that are to be found north of the Vaal River."

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, too, says that "mere transient successes on the part of the Boers can not measurably lessen the enormous disparity of the contending forces," and the Philadelphia *Record* says that "the important fact of the situation" is "the presence in the heart of the Free State of a great army of 70,000 or 80,000 men, which when once equipped and ready for action could afford to disregard entirely any hostile scheme of desultory guerrilla warfare by scattered bands of Afrikanders. The mighty British army which will march to Pretoria will be practically invulnerable to anything short of heavy artillery or a superior force of skilled marksmen." The Boston *Transcript* believes that the Boer raiders "may yet suddenly find that they are playing with the fire. Roberts, Buller, and Methuen are on three sides of the northern republic," says the same paper, and "there seems every reason to believe that in spite of the struggles of General Botha and his lieutenants the net is steadily being drawn around the Transvaal and before long will be sharply tightened."

As most of the news despatches in the daily papers come from correspondents with the British army, the following despatch from the New York *Herald's* correspondent in Pretoria, giving the Boer view of the military situation at this stage of the war, is of considerable interest. He says:

"The situation is sufficiently definite to form conclusions regarding the probable extent of the war. The relief of Ladysmith and Kimberley and General Cronje's disaster coming together caused the Boers to become panic-stricken, and they temporarily abandoned Bloemfontein. Had Lord Roberts been able to follow up his successes the war might have been ended now, but the British reached Bloemfontein utterly fagged out, and recuperation was absolutely necessary. This afforded time for the Boers to recover promptly from the panic into which they had fallen, and they took a full and renewed determination to resist to the bitter end. On the whole, the military situation is not necessarily more unfavorable to the Boers than two months ago. There are several reasons for this. The faint-hearted have been weeded out of the reserves and the fighting commandos are now composed of resolute men. As the war progresses the Boers learn rapidly and are fighting with greater skill. The progress of the war has also relegated incompetent generals and brought the most able men, like Generals Botha and De Wet, to the front. New fighting tactics have been adopted which have already resulted in signal success. England's political moves have also helped to solidify the Boer national spirit. Lord Salisbury's reply to Presidents Kruger and Steyn's appeal for peace has confirmed their determination. The Boers have formed the opinion that their independence is assailed, and have put the question of peace, except coupled with that of sacrifice, beyond hope. The decision to send the captured Boers to St. Helena makes it certain that the Boers will not surrender except in the last extremity. The average burgher prefers death to exile. General Cronje's surrender, instead of being the crushing blow which it at first seemed, really worked to the ultimate benefit of the federals. The Boers have more men in the field to-day than at any time before. England's only hope of conquering lies in her vast resources, but these are minimized by Boer tactics. If fought to a finish, the war is certain to result in appalling loss. Owing to the shortage of arms and ammunition the latter is manufactured as used by the Boers. Their artillery is stronger than when the war began, owing to the capture of British guns. The English artillery is tolerably served, but does little damage. A military *attaché*, who is much respected in America, thinks six months the lowest probable duration of the war. The Boers will probably continue to fight even if they lose Pretoria, which is unlikely to occur for a long time yet."

Considerable interest has been manifested in the messenger boy sent by the Philadelphia *North American* to carry greetings of sympathy from the schoolboys of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston to President Kruger. He sailed on Wednesday of last week. *The North American* says:

"A message of sympathy from the schoolboys of America may not be of much use to the Boers in a military way, but it means much to them and more to America. It is proof that the belief of the people of the United States in the eternal truth of the Declaration of Independence has not passed away. It means that the teachings of a century have not been forgotten, and that

OOM KRUGER: "Yaas, I hof still some octivities left yet."
—*The Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

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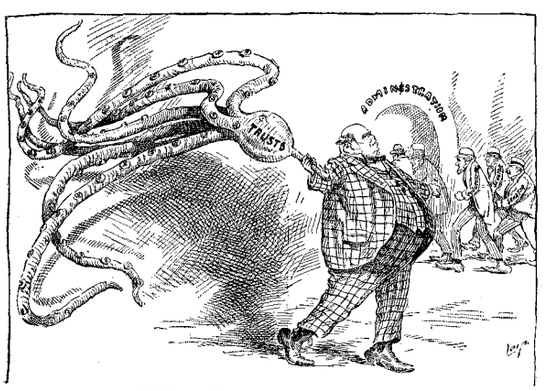
political expediency has not taken the place of patriotism and love of liberty—liberty for all men—in the American creed."

The rumor that Captain Carl Reichmann, United States military *attaché* with the Boer forces, led the Boer raid on Colonel Broadwood's column at Koorn Spruit has been investigated by the War Department, and found to be untrue. Another report that gained wide currency last week, to the effect that the Boers killed 600 British and captured 900 more in a battle at Meerkatsfontein, near Brandfort, turns out to have arisen from a combination of two reports of a skirmish that had already been reported the week before.

PUERTO RICO UNDER THE NEW LAW.

WHAT effect the new tariff and civil government law will have on Puerto Rico now becomes the subject of considerable speculation. The New York *Tribune* (Rep.), the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.), and other papers that favor the law are pointing out that its tariff provisions are so framed that as soon as the island's civil government has made a plan for raising revenue, and so notifies the President, the President may remove all duties between Puerto Rico and the United States, and the coveted free trade will be in operation. In any event, the tariff is not to continue after March 1, 1902. "The Puerto Rican incident," says the Chicago *Tribune*, "is closed. Hard up as the Democrats are for issues, they can not make an issue out of it."

On the other hand, some of the opponents of the law notice that by its civil government provisions the President has the power of appointing the civil governor and the upper house of the island's legislature, and that all the principal office-holders in the island will owe their appointments either to the President or to his appointee, the civil governor, so that all departments of the island's administration can be controlled from the White House. "As long as it is governed on the plan now established," says the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), Puerto Rico "will more closely approximate a British crown colony than any other form of government familiar to the Anglo-Saxon practise." The Philadelphia *Ledger* (Rep.) says: "This Puerto Rico bill, as passed by Congress, is a proposition to treat that colony as George III. undertook to treat us." The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.) says that the civil government sections of the law "will work badly in Puerto Rico, and their provisions, when known in



THE REPUBLICAN PARTY LASH.
—*The Detroit Evening News.*

the Philippines, will tend to deepen the distrust of American intentions there." The Baltimore *American* (Rep.) says:

"Being the first bit of affirmative legislation necessitated by our possession of insular domain, it was to be hoped that right and justice would characterize its framing; but in this the press and the public are doomed to grievous disappointment. The bill as passed, while a hodge-podge of contradictions, is as directly opposed to the considerations of 'plain duty' as was the idea of a tariff at the time the President penned his annual message to Congress. By its passage the promises we made Puerto Rico are broken; the officially declared opinions of President McKinley, Secretary of War Root, and Governor-General Davis are set at naught, and, to the discredit of the nation, our flag is made to represent one type of liberty here and another in our new colonies."

CHARLES H. ALLEN,
Puerto Rico's New Governor.

Charles H. Allen, who is to be Puerto Rico's first civil governor, has attracted only favorable comment thus far. The New York *Commercial Advertiser* (Rep.) calls him "an admirable choice," and the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) says that his "Americanism is as unquestioned as his industry." He is "firm without being despotic," says the same paper, and he will administer the island's affairs "with an earnest desire to promote the best interests of its people." Mr. Allen leaves the post of Assistant Secretary of the Navy to take up his new duties. The Washington correspondent of the Associated Press says:

"His administration of the vast details of the Navy Department has been extremely popular, and it was fully expected that should Secretary Long decline to continue through another administration in the office of Secretary of the Navy, in the event of McKinley's reelection, Mr. Allen would succeed to that post. It is said, however, that his assignment to the governorship of Puerto Rico does not completely remove him from the field as a Secretary of the Navy in the future, for the most that is expected of him now is that he shall inaugurate and put on a sound business basis the new government in Puerto Rico. He will return to the United States when that work is accomplished."

VARIED VIEWS OF GENERAL OTIS.

OF all the many military, naval, and administrative officers who have been treated with praise or blame since the beginning of the Spanish war, few, if any, have found the praise and blame of the newspaper critics more evenly balanced than does General Otis, on the announcement of his impending return from Manila. General Otis requested on April 3 that he be allowed to return to this country to look after his long-neglected private interests, saying: "Wish to sail by May 1, if possible; believe matters here can be placed in quite satisfactory condition by that date, altho large repressive military force must be maintained some time." In reply, General Corbin said that the President "regrets to have you leave the Philippines," but "feels that your distinguished and successful service in both military and civil administration for nearly two years entitles you to prompt compliance with whatever wish you choose to express regarding your assignment to duty." General MacArthur is to succeed General Otis as military governor.

Many papers think that General Otis has performed a difficult task with great credit. Thus the Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind. Rep.) says: "General Otis has been maligned and criticized, but

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any other in his place would have had the same experience. Nothing would have satisfied the critics. He can, however, afford to ignore them, well knowing that his services are appreciated by the Administration and by the majority of the American people." The Baltimore *Herald* (Ind.) says: "Otis deserves commendation for the manner in which he has met difficulties and discharged the onerous duties of his post. His record for intelligent handling of troublesome problems, not less than for industry, is highly creditable." The Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* believes, indeed, that Otis is a greater man than Dewey. It says: "Admiral Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet, but General Otis has accomplished what some correspondents deemed impossible, the pacification of the Philippines in an incredibly brief time." In the same length of time, declares this paper, "no other soldier or statesman has accomplished as much," and "a man who has achieved so much, often under most discouraging conditions created by recreant Americans, may in time come to be regarded as the greater of the two heroes of Manila."

The Baltimore *American* (Rep.) says of General Otis's labors:

"As civil governor of the Philippines he has brought order out of chaos; established schools and satisfactory municipal government; reestablished the commerce of the islands and made possible the rejuvenation of the archipelago. While engaged in this work General Otis has served as the commander of sixty thousand men, has cared for their wants, and directed vast military operations by which a widespread insurrection has been quelled and the islands pacified. Greater work than this have few Americans done, and few are or ever have been entitled to greater honor. General Otis is not a popular hero, but he is one of those earnest, hard-working, painstaking, and conscientious public servants in the honoring of whom the American people recognize the qualities that go to make and keep our government strong and vigorous."

Many papers, however, feel that General Otis was a failure. The Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind. Rep.) remarks that the news of Otis's return "is the most satisfactory and important that has come from Manila for a long time," and the Philadelphia *North American* (Rep.) calls him "the military recluse of Manila, who should have retired to an old ladies' home some years ago," and adds: "The only mistake in the recall of this weak and stupid old man was its untimeliness; it should have been a year earlier." The New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) says that the relief of Otis is also a great relief to the rest of the country. "MacArthur may or may not do better," it continues, "but the country will be glad that Otis is 'over,' if the war isn't." The New York *Journal* (Dem.) quotes a returned army officer as saying that "army contractors could steal a million dollars under Otis's nose, and he would fail to see it, while engaged in looking up a discrepancy of ninety-seven cents," and comments: "General Otis has resigned and will soon start for home 'to attend to his private business.' It is not necessary to affront the intelligence of the American people by offering the obvious remark that he should never have attended to anything else." The Kansas City *Times* (Dem.) takes a similar view. It remarks:

"The administration newspapers say the President says 'Otis has earned a rest.' He has. The opinion of the country is, he ought to have taken it before he went to the Philippines. His work over there appears to have been mainly confined to keeping himself busy with the business of collecting all the custom-house duties that were derivable from whatever commerce came into Manila, in censoring all dispatches sent out from the Philippines which told truths reflecting unfavorably upon the practical workings of imperialism over there, in staying sedulously away from the firing line, in withholding credit from officers who had distinguished themselves and manufacturing military reputations for his favorites, and in embarrassing the plans and movements of the generals at the front with his officious intermeddling. These are some of the things which entitle the old grandmotherly martinet and False Alarm to a rest. It should be, and probably will be, a good, long rest, lasting to the end of his natural life."

THE CASE OF SENATOR CLARK.

THE press seem to be as unanimous as the Senate committee on privileges and elections in the opinion that William Andrews Clark (Dem.), of Montana, ought to be denied his seat in the Senate. The Senate committee proposes that Mr. Clark's seat be declared vacant on the ground that his large expenditures in connection with his election prevented a free choice of a United States Senator by the Montana legislature. If the testimony given before the committee is to be believed, Mr. Clark spent between $400,000 and $500,000 to secure his election—a sum that seems additionally large when it is remembered that there are only about 50,000 voters in the whole State. One member of the Legislature testified that he was offered $30,000 for his vote. By direct or indirect evidence, the charge of accepting bribes was fastened upon seventeen legislators, and Mr. Clark himself is said to have admitted that he spent $139,000 in election expenses.

Mr. Clark's counsel, on the other hand, aver that the agitation against him is a conspiracy concocted by his political enemies, and that none of the testimony shows that Mr. Clark personally attempted to bribe any one. His popularity throughout Montana, they contend, is overwhelming, and the whole animus of the contest is to be found in the desire of a political rival to break down Clark's character.

The Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* (Rep.) calls Mr. Clark "the champion briber and corrupter of the century," and says that "it is gratifying to learn that he will have spent his money so lavishly in vain, ... but full justice will not be done unless some further punishment is meted out to this audacious and unconscionable bribe-giver. If his method of obtaining a seat in the Senate has been such as to warrant his expulsion, he deserves to be sent to jail as well." The Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) says that "Senator Clark's case will stand as a wholesome warning against further attempts to break into Congress by mere might of money," and the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) says that "the Senate committee has done Montana and all other States a great service by its prompt and unanimous action in setting the seal of its condemnation on this high crime of bribery in a Senatorial election."

Some other papers, however, harbor a belief that if all the Senate seats obtained by the use of money were "declared vacant," Mr. Clark would not be the only Senator to go. The New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) makes a note of the Clark case as showing "that there is a line beyond which corruption can not safely go in buying a seat in the Senate of the United States," and the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) puts it more severely by saying: "There are men in the Senate who bought their seats and have never been 'found out'; that is, they have never been officially found out, tho their purchase of their seats is nowhere doubted. Officially, Mr. Clark is worse than they are; practically, they are about as bad as he is. The hypocrisy of politics and the instinct of self-preservation will require them solemnly to condemn Clark, who certainly ought to be condemned, but who is not especially discredited when he is condemned—by them."

The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) thinks that "freedom of choice when a Senatorship is at stake is most restricted" by the direct or indirect use of money "in States like Rhode Island, New Jersey, and Michigan." Outside of Rhode Island, almost every Senator from New England, it says, is a poor man. The same paper continues:

"A year ago last winter Indiana elected a young man without any money. Illinois has never known the sale of a seat, nor Iowa; indeed, it has been the rare exception in all that part of the country when a man who was rich obtained his seat solely for that reason, the late ex-Senator Sawyer of Wisconsin having other qualifications than wealth. On the whole, the outlook is rather encouraging. Kansas, for example, is not to-day a State where a Caldwell [a Kansas Senator who resigned under bribery

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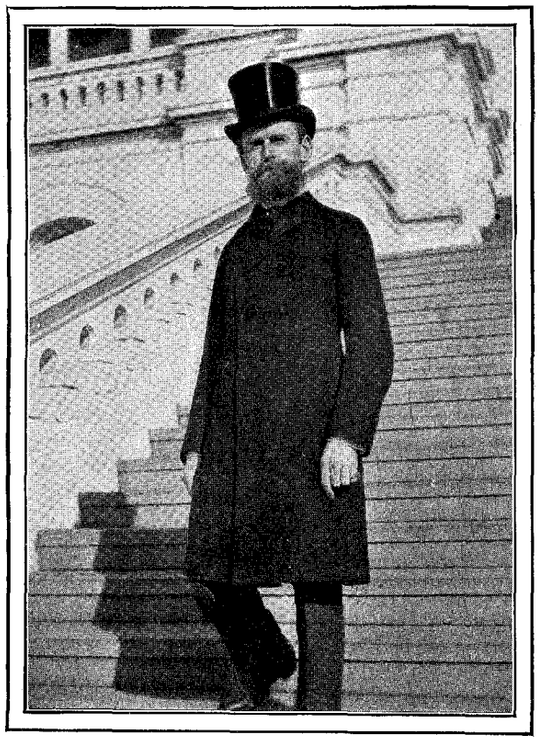
charges about twenty-five years ago] could secure an election. The great difficulty with which we now have to deal is the use of money in ways that do not challenge the public notice nor offend the public taste like the open buying of legislators, but which equally rule out the poor man of ability and merit."

As Mr. Quay's claim to a seat in the Senate is to be decided by that body on Tuesday of next week, the comment of his home organ, the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), is of interest. It says:

"The moral deducible from the case of Senator Clark, of Montana, is a simple and obvious one. It is that millionaires who conceive an ambition to become members of what has been described as the best club in the United States, meaning, of course, the Senate, and who have no other means of effecting an entrance than that derivable from the power of the purse, must exercise a little discretion in the nature and manner of their expenditures.



SENATOR CLARK ON THE STEPS OF THE CAPITOL.

They mustn't go about the business as tho buying a Senatorship were a perfectly legitimate transaction. They must show a decent regard for the proprieties. They must assume a virtue tho they have it not, and preserve at least the outward appearance of political integrity.

"It is quite possible for a very rich man who is determined to buy his way into the United States Senate to do so without exposing himself to the mortification and disappointment which, owing to his lack of elementary precaution, have overtaken Mr. William Clark, the 'copper king' of Montana. There is a way of doing these things from which it is not safe to depart. . . .

"All that is needed is that the gentleman who secures admission to the Senate by the means which the committee on privileges and elections has unanimously decided that Mr. Clark employed, shall so conduct his operations as to leave room—not for doubt, necessarily—but for the pretence of doubt as to the truth. He mustn't do the thing in such an open, bare-faced way as to make it impossible for any one to affect to believe that he didn't do them. He must cover up his tracks sufficiently to permit those who are not particularly anxious to discover them to declare without making themselves ridiculous that no tracks are visible. That is just what Mr. Clark, of Montana, failed to do, and because he failed the committee was obliged to recommend with unanimity that his seat be declared vacant."

RADICAL VIEWS OF THE IDAHO LABOR TROUBLES.

LONG before the Cœur d'Alene mining troubles were made the subject of congressional inquiry and were given any considerable publicity, the American radical papers were full of indignation at the condition of affairs there existing, and which Governor Steunenberg himself has described as "a hell on earth for the last ten years." The New York *People* (Socialist) has printed a most startling series of articles from the pen of a special commissioner, Job Harriman, of California. Mr. Harriman is candidate for Vice-President on the Socialist ticket, and was at one time a clergyman. He not only confirms the worst accounts of the notorious "Bull Pen" and the wholesale arrests by General Merriman, but also makes some astounding charges against the Mine Owners' Association, based, as he claims, upon his own personal investigations. He says that for twelve years a class war has been going on between the employers' association and the Miners' Union, and that the mine owners were determined to utterly destroy the union, which for a long time had proved a thorn in their side. He maintains that the blowing up of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine at Wardner was actually plotted and consummated by the mine owners themselves, and quotes a mass of detailed evidence to sustain his point.

Henry George, Jr. (son of the famous single-taxer), reviews the whole trouble at length in the Philadelphia *North American*. He says:

"An aspect of the affair that all trade-unionists will view with peculiar interest as having a direct or indirect bearing on their own case is that underneath the whole matter the army was used to destroy, if possible, the miners' union. We have seen how, early in May, General Merriam promulgated a permit system, by which none not entirely suitable to the mine owners could work in the mines, thus undertaking to run the mines for the mine owners. But worse was to come. It now appears from the official papers introduced at the investigation that on June 1 General Merriam sent a report to Washington in which were these words: 'Since the trouble in Idaho originated in hostile organizations known as labor unions, I would suggest a law to be enacted by Congress making such unions or kindred societies a crime. Surely history furnishes an argument sufficiently in favor of such a course. . . . . .'

"If the Cœur d'Alene catastrophe has served no other purpose than to give an illustration of the spirit of militarism, it must be most significant to the thoughtful workingman who well knows that Secretary of War Root is now pressing Congress to raise the permanent standing army of the United States to one hundred thousand men, even tho the Philippine war is believed to be over. Moreover, every man who can read the newspapers can see how applications are being made at Washington for the establishment of a federal army post in nearly if not quite every State. There are no more Indians to trouble us, and we have no fear of foreign invasion. What, then, is the need of an increased federal standing army, distributed in permanent camps over the country? The Cœur d'Alene experience does not make trade-unions feel that it is for their protection."

The New York *Evening Journal* (Dem.) says:

"You know that in that mining region men were arrested without warrant. United States troops, sent to obey mine owners' orders, shut the men up in a 'bull pen.' The district attorney was the legal adviser of the Standard Oil corporation. He suspended the habeas corpus idea entirely—said that if the courts had issued habeas corpus papers he would have ignored them. . . . Every man who wanted to go to work had to say under oath that he disapproved of unions, that he was sorry he ever joined one, and that he would never join another. General Merriam, representing McKinley, sent there by McKinley, forbade the mine owners hiring any man who had not signed such an oath."

Commenting on the general's despatch to Washington, *The Journal* continues:

"General Merriam, do you know that fifty thousand better men

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than you lost their lives in the work of establishing the right of workingmen to form unions? Don't you know that such uniformed monkeys as you are often get their governments into serious trouble? Don't you know that under just conditions you would spend at least ten years in jail for such an outrageous misuse of your official position?"

The Journal of the Knights of Labor (Washington, D. C.) devotes a great part of its May and April issues to a vivid account of "the Idaho bull-pen horror" and to denunciations of the "misuse of the military for the purpose of crushing, disrupting, and destroying labor organizations." Speaking of the investigation committee now in session at Washington, it declares:

"It is no longer a matter for the people of Shoshone county nor of the State of Idaho to dispose of. Organized labor throughout the country will make the cause of the miners its own, and it matters little what a partizan committee majority may do during the remainder of the farcical performance. The issue is already made up, and it is thoroughly understood by those most interested—the working people, organized and unorganized."

DAVID ROSE (DEM.),
Mayor of Milwaukee.

WILLIAM GREGORY (REP.),
Governor of Rhode Island.

COL. JULIUS FLEISCHMANN (REP.),
Mayor of Cincinnati.

WILLIAM H. KING (DEM.) OF UTAH,
Elected to Congress to succeed Brigham H. Roberts.

FOUR SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

SOME RECENT ELECTIONS.

HAPPILY for both the great political parties, each is able to find some comfort in the returns from the various city and state elections held this month. In Rhode Island the Republicans have elected Gregory, their candidate for governor, and in Ohio the Republicans won the city elections in Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Toledo, leading the Republican papers to believe that the President's State can not be recaptured by the Democrats next fall. In Utah the Democrats elected Judge William H. King, who is a Mormon, but not a polygamist, to fill the seat in Congress from which Brigham H. Roberts was excluded; in Michigan the Democrats gained some important victories in the city elections, due, it is thought, to dissatisfaction among the Dutch voters with the Administration's attitude toward the Boers; and in Milwaukee the Democrats won after a hard fight. The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) says of these and other election results:

"The local elections out West this week have brought a good many surprises. Michigan is a Republican State, yet the Democrats were more successful in yesterday's municipal contests than they have been for many years. On the other hand, Missouri is a Democratic State, and the Republicans made gains so unexpected and astonishing that some sanguine members of the party were claiming last night that the commonwealth would be doubtful in next fall's election. In Chicago the Republicans secured control of the city council, while in Milwaukee the Democrats reelected their mayor, who was generally thought sure to be beaten. It is obvious that national politics can have had little to do with results so full of inconsistencies and surprises. This is as it should be, and as it is coming to be more and more every year, in the West as well as in the East. The people are evidently learning the lesson that local elections should be decided on local issues."

PROFESSOR MOMMSEN ON GERMAN HOSTILITY TO ENGLAND.

ACCORDING to *The Saturday Review* (London), Prof. Theodor Mommsen, of Germany, "is certainly the greatest living European historian." According to the same paper, the English historian, Froude, regarded Mommsen as "the greatest scholar of the age, and probably of any age." This reputation of the venerable German savant makes his opinion concerning the South African war doubly unwelcome to the British press, being, as it is, very emphatically favorable to the Boers. His opinion is expressed in a recent issue of *The North American Review*, in an article accounting for the change in German sentiment, in the last half-century, toward Great Britain. Professor Mommsen says:

"When I was a young man, England appeared to us as the asylum of progress, the land of political and intellectual liberty, of well-earned prosperity. We thought the English unwritten constitution a model one. We rejoiced when Settembrini and Kinkel were able to put their feet on British soil. We sneered with Byron, we laughed with Dickens. We did not quite overlook the reign of King Cant, the commercial egotism; the officers buying their commissions and the privates bought; there was

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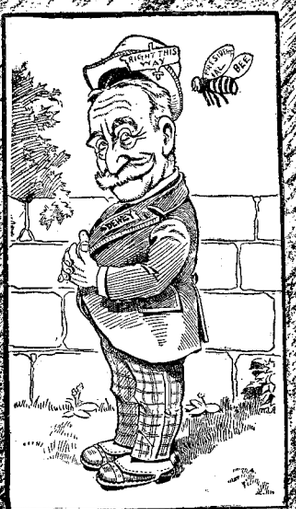
THE ADMIRAL AND THE CARTOONISTS

BRYAN—YOU WON'T MIND IT, GEORGE, AFTER YOU GET USED TO IT.
—THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH.



I WOULDN'T CARE IF HE DID STING ME.
—ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS.

THE EDUCATION OF DEWEY, AS THE ADMINISTRATION ORGANS SEE IT.

"Since then, however, I have had the leisure and inclination to study the matter, and have reached different conclusion."—Extract from Dewey's announcement of his candidacy.

—ST. LOUIS CHRONICLE.

"AND DEWEY THINKS THIS IS EASY!"
—THE MINNEAPOLIS NEWS.

PATHETIC SIDE OF POLITICS.
THE BABES IN THE WOODS.
—THE CHICAGO CHRONICLE.

"ARE THINGS WHAT THEY SEEM, OR IS VISIONS ABOUT?"
—BRET HARTE.
—THE MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE.

MONTOJO THINKS HE HAS SWEET REVENGE.
MONTOJO—LATE OF THE SPANISH PHILIPPINE FLEET. HA, HA, I'LL BE EVEN WITH HIM NOW."
—CHICAGO DAILY NEWS.

AN OLD FABLE.
"DON'T DROP A GOOD THING, DEWEY."
—THE ST. PAUL DISPATCH.

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plenty of ignorance and illusion in our English feelings; many a London tailor has been admired in Germany as a living lord. But the horizon, especially in politics, was very dark in every other corner; we held on to the small blue spot ruling the waves. The general feeling in Germany was that Englishmen were happier than Germans, and certainly in politics our betters; and if they were not overcourteous, the which we were not blind to, they had some right to despise their continental cousins."

But, continues Professor Mommsen:

"Now the tables are turned, the illusions have vanished. The radical defects of the English system, the trampling on nations subjugated and despised, and the prevalence of money interests, the leaving of the defense of the country to the billows and to the tars, all this has become too evident. We begin to doubt if Britain, even Greater Britain, may in the long run be able to cope with the great nations of Europe and America."

England's undertaking in South Africa has revealed the full strength of the German hate for the British. Says Professor Mommsen:

"As far as I know, every German is at heart with the Boers, and that not because their cousinship is a little closer than the English, but partly because the hate against your countrymen has reached fearful and, I must add, unjust dimensions; partly because this war is not only, as every war is, a calamity, but also an infamy. The repetition of Jameson's raid by the English Government (I won't say by the English nation), dictated by banking and mining speculations, is the revelation of your moral and political corruption, and of your military and political weakness. If there remains still in England some wisdom and some patriotism, it would send Mr. Chamberlain to Coventry to elaborate there his three-cousin system, and accord to a wronged people not only the peace, but the full sovereignty they have a right to. This is certainly not business-like, but it would be a moral victory, effacing every military defeat."

After reading Professor Mommsen's article, Professor Sonnenschein, of Birmingham, England, wrote a letter to Professor Mommsen, explaining the merits of the British position; but Professor Mommsen's reply, which appears with Professor Sonnenschein's letter in the London *Times* (March 27th), is a still more emphatic condemnation of Great Britain's course. He declares that, while "the Boer government may have given cause for complaints," these complaints "are not the cause of the war, but the pretext." He asserts, further, that the seizure of Kimberley and the Jameson raid contradict Lord Salisbury's statement, "We seek no territories, we want no gold-fields." The professor indicts the British Government, or a part of it, as "part and parcel of this scandalous crime" (the Jameson raid) because of its treatment of the perpetrators.

Professor Sonnenschein, in reply, declares that "no sensible person believes that Mr. Chamberlain was party to the raid," and excuses the action of the Government afterward as follows:

"As to the punishing of the instigators, our Government was in a difficult position; they strongly disapproved of the raid, but if they had shown too much severity in punishing its authors they might have been thought out of sympathy with the whole policy of reform in the Transvaal, and might perhaps have allowed the Boers the dangerous luxury of thinking that England was afraid of them; on the other hand, in dealing leniently with the offenders, the Government laid themselves open to the suspicion that they had had a hand in the raid."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THERE haven't been any indignation meetings so far over General Otis's return.—*The Detroit Tribune.*

WILL the British finally have to hire detectives to slip up on the Boers and chloroform them?—*The Kansas City Star.*

GENERAL WOOD says Cuba is no place for a man without money. It seems that in some respects Cuba is about like any other country.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

IF Admiral von Diederichs wants to do something really handsome he might say a few pleasant words about Admiral Dewey's Presidential boom.—*The Washington Star.*

GOVERNOR-GENERAL WOOD has a new ten-pound girl at the palace in Havana, and it is not difficult to determine who will do the ordering around now.—*The Seattle Post-Intelligencer.*

IF Messrs. Hanna and Platt do not select a candidate for Vice-President pretty soon, the choice may actually have to be made by the delegates at Philadelphia.—*The Providence Journal.*

BEFORE the stump speakers get through with Dewey it will probably be demonstrated that the battle of Manila Bay was really a species of assassination practised on a gallant but unprepared foe.—*The Chicago Journal.*

"DEWEY'S idea about the ease of being President," said the Cornfed Philosopher, "kinder reminds me of the old story of the young feller that was asked if he could play the fiddle. He answered that he didn't know, because he had never tried."—*The Indianapolis Press.*

PRONUNCIATION OF WORDS IN CURRENT HISTORY.

THE following is a list of the principal French periodicals from which translations are frequently made for THE LITERARY DIGEST. In this list, syllabic accents are not marked, since in French each syllable is, at any rate from the academic standpoint, supposed to be equally stressed. The sign (ɑ), indicating the sound of French "a," must be understood as very short in length and verging toward (a). The sign (ê), indicating French "e" in open syllables, must be understood as similar to the prolonged sound of "e" in "met." The "r," both at the beginning and end of syllables, is slightly trilled:

Année Psychologique	ɑ-nê psi-co-lo-zhîc.
Aurore	ō-rōr.
Autorité	ō-to-rî-tê.
Ciel et Terre	sîel ê têr.
Correspondant	co-res-pōn-dɑ̃n.
Cosmos	coz-mos.
Echo de Paris	ê-co dʊ pɑ-rî.
Eclair	ê-clêr.
Economiste Français	ê-con-o-mîst frɑ̃n-sê.
Electricien	ê-lec-trî-sîɑn.
Eleveur	êl'-vūr.
Figaro	fî-gā-ro.
France Militaire	frɑ̃ns mî-lî-têr.
Fronde	frɔ̃nd.
Gaulois	gô-lōā.
Illustration	îl-lūs-trɑ-siōn.
Intransigeant	ɑ̃n-trɑ̃n-sî-zhɑ̃n.
Journal des Débats	jūr-nɑl dê dē-bā.
Journal de Paris	jūr-nɑl dʊ pɑ-rî.
Journal du Ciel	jūr-nɑl dü sîel.
Liberté	lî-bêr-tê.
Libre Parole	lîbr' pɑ-rol.
Matin	mɑ-tɑ̃n.
Naturaliste	nɑ-tü-rɑ-lîst.
Nature	nɑ-tür.
Petit Journal	p'tî jūr-nɑl.
Rappel	rɑ-pel.
République Française	rê-pü-blîc frɑn-sêz.
Revue des Deux Mondes	rê-vü dê dū mōnd.
Revue du Cercle Militaire	rê-vü dü sercl mî-lî-têr.
Revue de Paris	rê-vü dʊ pɑ-rî.
Revue des Revues	rê-vü dê rê-vü.
Revue Diplomatique	rê-vü dî-plô-mɑ-tîc.
Revue Encyclopédique	rê-vü ɑ̃n-sî-clô-pê-dîc.
Revue Scientifique	rê-vü sî-ɑ̃n-tî fîc.
Rire	rîr.
Science Française	sî-ɑ̃ns frɑ̃n-sêz.
Science Illustrée	sî-ɑ̃ns îl-lü-strê.
Semaine Médicale	s'mên mē-dî-cɑl.
Siècle	sî-êcl.
Silhouette	sî-lü-et.
Soir	swār.
Temps	tɑ̃n.
Tour du Monde	tūr dü mōnd,

ɑ (as in sofa), ɑ (arm), a (at), ā (fare), ɑn (angry), b (bed), c (cat), ch (church), H=ch(loch), d (did), dh=th (then), dz (adze), e (net), ę (over), ê (fate), f (fun), g (go), h (hat), i (it), î (machine), qi (aisle), j (jest), k (kink), l (lad), l or lye=lli (brilliant), m (man), n (nut), ñ=ny (union), ṅ (bon) F., ṇ (ink), o (obey), ō (no), o (not), ō (nor), oi (oil), au(house), p (pay), ps (lapse), cw=qu (queer), r (roll), s (hiss), sh (she), t (tell), th (thin), ts (lasts), u (full), ū (rule), iū (mute), ü (düne) Ger., ʊ (up), ū (burn), v (van),wā (waft), wî=we (weal), x (wax), y (yet), yā (yard), z (zone), zh=z (azure).

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LETTERS AND ART.

FRENCH DRAMA OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

IF we look at the nineteenth century critically, says Prof. Brander Matthews, we shall find three movements which invite the attention of the critic; "movements of less importance, indeed, than the Renaissance, or the Reformation, or the Decline and Fall, but, none the less, well worthy of inquiry and analysis." These three movements are the rise of Transcendentalism in the United States and its effect on American character; the influence of the Victorian poets and the true relation of each; and, finally, the development of the drama in France during the half-century from 1830 to 1880. With this last movement, Professor Matthews deals at some length in *The International Magazine* (April).

All dramatic work prior to 1830 was, he thinks, but a preparation for the great period beginning with Hugo's play "Hernani":

"The year 1830 is still a date to be remembered, and the battle of 'Hernani' remains a picturesque episode in literary history; and yet, as we look down on the struggle now from the height of the threescore years and ten that have elapsed—the span of a man's life already—the conflict seems petty and the result inconclusive. The Classicists were feeble folk, all of them, and they had no strength to withstand the first onslaught; there was no life in them or in the theories which they thought they were defending; they were dead, even if they did not know it. What vitality can there be in a criticism which asserts that tragedy must fulfil twenty-six conditions, while comedy need fulfil only twenty-two and the epic only twenty-three—and which is ready with a list of the twenty-six conditions, the twenty-two, and the twenty-three? What real glory is to be gained by overcoming antagonists as pettily pedantic as these?

"The Romanticists began bravely, but they did not persist. They routed the Classicists readily enough, but when their foes were overthrown, they did not press on to other victories. They were content to rest on their laurels; and very early did keen critics discover the inherent weakness of their attitude. Maurice de Guérin, for example, said that Romanticism had 'put forth all its blossom prematurely, and had left itself a helpless prey to the returning frost.' The real reason for this sterility was that the core of Romanticism was revolt. In so far as it was destructive, it was successful; and it did not really set out to be constructive."

The next influence to follow the Romanticists was the "well-made play"—*la pièce bien faite*. Suggested by Beaumarchais, it was carried to its highest point by Scribe, simplified by Dumas, accepted by Augier, and having had Sarcey for its press agent, says the writer; "until, in the end, it wore out its welcome and was rejected by the Théâtre Libre, which refused to be bound by any formula whatsoer."

Professor Matthews discusses "Cyrano de Bergerac," as a production of the last decade of the century. He considers it entertaining but not enlightening, sentimental but not passionate, an old-fashioned piece with modern improvements. He says:

"The play itself lacks depth and breadth; it is without ultimate sincerity; it has as its basis an unworthy trick, and it holds up before us as a hero whom we are to honor with our approval and with whom we are expected to sympathize, a man engaged in deceiving a woman into a marriage certain to bring her misery so soon as she discovers, tho too late, the dulness of the man she has wedded. M. de Rostand's play is clean externally, but it is essentially immoral—in so far as it erects a false standard and parades a self-sacrifice which, to use Mr. Howells's apt phrase, is 'a secret shape of egotism.'"

Professor Matthews thus forecasts the coming century:

"If we may guess at the future from our knowledge of the past, we must expect that the masterpiece of the French theater in the twentieth century will be like those of the nineteenth century and of the eighteenth century and of the seventeenth. It will be a comedy almost on the verge of stiffening into the serious drama. It will deal gravely and resolutely with life, but it will also be charged with satire and relieved by wit. Perhaps it will not be robustly comic—but is 'Tartuffe' really so very laughter-provoking? Its subject will be logically thought out and symmetrically presented—for the dramatic anarchists of the Théâtre Libre are already routed and dispersed. Its craftsmanship will be sure; and it will have the prime merits of simplicity, of straightforwardness, and of sincerity."

IS GRAND OPERA MERELY A SOCIAL FAD?

A SPIRIT of discontent with the prevailing conditions of opera has been in the air during the past season, and has been evidenced in various complaints as to deficiencies of staging, inadequacy of chorus, and defects of acting, as seen in the leading opera-house of New York. Attention has been called to the apathy of the audiences during performances hitherto admired—a tendency noted for the first time this season. It is asked: Is not the public tiring of listening for the tenth or twentieth time to the same cycle of music dramas? It is pleasanter to think that such is the case, says Mr. David Bispham, the principal baritone of the Metropolitan Opera Company, than to believe that music has been merely a social fad which the world of fashion and influence is now ready to drop for some other fad.

The recent changes in opera which have been announced for next winter appear to indicate that the leading promoters of grand opera in this country—chiefly, of course, Mr. Grau—have been moved by these arguments; and it is believed that with grand opera in English, with strengthened chorus, many new works in the *répertoire*, and more moderate prices, a new era of musical enthusiasm will be inaugurated. Says Mr. Bispham (in *Harper's Bazar*):

"The public has heard *ad nauseam*, and small blame to it for wearying, certain works which, tho as finely performed as ever, have for the nonce begun to lose the hold which would have been maintained had there been from the first that judicious mingling which the amateur would gladly hear, but of which the policy of immediate gain will have none! 'Why have we had "Faust" five times on my night this season?' cries the indignant box-holder. 'Madam, if you will honor me by looking at these accounts, you will see,' replied the astute manager. That was three years ago, and, with an occasional excursion into the unknown Niebelheim, it has been going on ever since, until the patience of the rich is wellnigh exhausted, while the less rich go elsewhere to find a novelty—less well sung, perhaps, but better mounted than is, as a rule, seen at the grand opera. The majority of the great singers who have been heard in this country in recent years have signed contracts for the performance of certain rôles in which they have achieved their great fame abroad. For singing them they are paid large sums, and they are naturally loath to assume characters in the half-forgotten operas of other years, and far different surroundings, and usually decline to study new works which may not suit them. The public therefore suffers from the fact that a national opera, the business of which would be to provide lyric drama of every school, regardless of fashions of the day, does not exist."

The copartnership between Mr. Grau and Mr. Savage (manager of the Castle Square Opera Company, New York, shortly to be disbanded) does not imply an abandonment of grand opera as given in the Metropolitan Opera House by the Maurice Grau Opera Company. The latter and the new English Opera Company will remain distinct organizations, with a different clientèle and different dates. One will remain perhaps a "social fad" in the "high life" of the community; the other will draw its patrons from music lovers purely, at prices which to the wayfaring man will not be prohibitive. The editor of *The Music Trade Journal* (April 7) says:

"Mr. Grau has long given this matter of English opera earnest

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consideration, and he realizes that if presented properly—and that means a good orchestra under able leadership, a large and competent chorus, and a roster of artists who can sing, and sing well—it will prove an investment of profit as well as an important factor from an educational as well as a musical viewpoint. Moreover, it should in time lead to the establishment of a permanent opera here. As Mr. Henderson says, the present opera is exotic. The singers are mostly foreigners, and the company is brought together only temporarily. But a permanent opera would be one in which the growth was from within. We should develop our own chorus and ballet, and the singers would for the most part be the outcome of a system of development extending throughout the whole institution. Instead of 'barn-storming,' as the actors call it, this company would be able to command the patronage of our public for seven or eight months each year. It would be independent of the capricious support of fashion, and would rest firmly on the interest of the musical public. The opera might, and in these circumstances would, cease to be the idle amusement of the society world, and would become a regular part of the pleasure of the great reading public. Thus, in the course of time, we would develop a state of affairs operatic which would place us on ground similar to that occupied by cities like Munich and Dresden."

A FRENCH AND AN ENGLISH VIEW OF TOLSTOY'S "RESURRECTION."

TOLSTOY'S latest book, "Resurrection," is everywhere regarded as a literary event, coming as it does years after the author had abjured the vanities of literature and devoted himself to propaganda by treatises from which he has endeavored to banish all literary artifice. But the qualities which won recognition for Tolstoy's two great novels—"Anna Karénina" and "War and Peace"—are still apparent in this his latest book, thinks the French critic René Doumic (*Revue des Deux Mondes*), tho they are modified by the author's life-long study of social problems.

The most striking feature of the new book, in this critic's opinion, is its "enormous breadth of treatment," which is also the most significant reminder of the author's earlier work. His admirers pretend that this breadth is the result of Tolstoy's sovereign disdain for harmonious and regular composition, and of his escape from the trammels of form and rhetoric. But in this, M. Doumic thinks, they are mistaken: Tolstoy's rhetoric, tho different from ours, is none the less a rhetoric in which the artifice is plainly discernible. The defects which mar his greatest works reappear in "Resurrection." His novels are replete with repetitions, digressions, a wearisome aggregation of details, of which many are useless, long expositions of abstract ideas, and theoretical dissertations that interrupt the narrative, creating a confusion that often results in a loss of interest. Tolstoy's work is admirable, not for these defects, but for the marvelous gifts which his books reveal despite them. He is a poet whose writings exhale the breath of nature, which he loves not only for its fecundity, rich beauty, and eternal youth, but for the lessons man must read in it. Tolstoy is never far distant from nature, whether he be developing some abstract theory or developing a social problem, and some pages of "Resurrection" are among the most beautiful of his descriptive work.

This latest creation, says the writer, differs from Tolstoy's earlier books by its methods, and the strides its author has made in the study of the social problem. While two great novels revealed the author's sympathies and tendencies, the moral study retained its suppleness, the analysis of sentiment its shading. Tolstoy excelled in depicting the mixture of good and evil in the world. To-day he proceeds by more violent measures. In "Resurrection" rascality and virtue are ranged against each other, the rich and cultured on one side, the oppressed and suffering on the other. He has brought all his passionate ardor to bear upon this picture of the world of revolutionaries and theorists; hatred serves as a weapon to pity; and the violence and bitterness of this satire give it its great literary beauty.

A writer in *The Westminster Review* (March 22), who may be taken as representing the more favorable British view, thinks the title of Tolstoy's new novel a peculiarly appropriate one, for in it we see a resurrection of Count Tolstoy's old self—of the man of genius known to the world of twenty years ago:

"Some writers are described as playing on life with a searchlight, but Tolstoy's instrument in this work is rather a Roentgen ray which pierces to the bone until the reader protests in pity for the victim of the exposure. . . . . .

"There are, as we have said, some irrelevant passages in this book, and some painful ones. Tolstoy, as Matthew Arnold remarked long ago, writes things down not because they are necessary to his story, but simply because they happened so. One remembers how Levine in 'Anna Karénina' lost his shirts on his wedding day, and how many pages were filled with the confused hunt for them. Those shirts, one supposed, must be going to play an important part in the story. Yet one never heard of them again, and indeed they came in only because Levine, being Levine, would have been sure to lose them at that particular moment. There are numerous *culs-de-sac* of this kind in 'Resurrection,' but Tolstoy's method has always been to paint a picture rather than to weave a plot. Judged by ordinary artistic canons, the picture must be pronounced overladen with detail and faulty in perspective. Artistic canons appeal to Tolstoy as little as other human conventions. But the merit of this book is its immense simplicity. You are left with an overwhelming impression that the thing described is real, that the characters are living beings, that their life and their fate are of profound significance to the writer and to you. Books of which this can be said are rare appearances in the history of any country, and it is useless to criticize them as the ordinary performances of literary men. We are not converted to any Tolstoyan gospel by this book; but if the object of literature is to criticize life, we can only say that it is a profound criticism from an illuminating point of view."

A GREAT CANTATA FOUNDED ON "HIAWATHA."

MR. S. COLERIDGE-TAYLOR, who, tho one of the youngest of the English composers, is believed by some musical critics to be a man of genius, has attained a very pronounced success in his latest work, "The Departure of Hiawatha," produced a few weeks ago by the Royal Choral Society of London.

The Westminster Gazette pronounces it "a very remarkable achievement indeed," and other journals speak of it in a similar manner. In spite of what the musical critic of *The Gazette* calls "the barrel-organ monotony" of Longfellow's rhythm in the poem upon which the cantata is founded, the composer, it is said, has succeeded in bringing into his work a remarkable variety. The critic writes:

"In particular may be specified the very effective baritone solo in which the hero narrates his vision of the coming of the White Man; the succeeding chorus, 'By the Shore of Gitche Gumee, By the Shining Big-Sea-Water,' and that in which the arrival of the Black-robed Palefaces is recounted; the tenor solo in which the Message of the latter is conveyed to the Redskins; and the concluding chorus in which, gathering up all his forces, the young composer depicts with astonishing success the final scene as Hiawatha floats away in his canoe adown the flaming track of the setting sun—

> In the purple mists of evening,
> To the islands of the Blessed,
> To the Kingdom of Ponemah,
> To the land of the Hereafter!

"It is in no way difficult to account for the success which these cantatas of Mr. Coleridge-Taylor have attained. Spontaneous, sincere, and picturesque, full of movement, color, and variety, in equal measure expressive, descriptive, and pleasing on its own account—Mr. Coleridge-Taylor's music has all the elements of

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popularity. The mastery of his resources exhibited by the young composer—the ease and fluency and unfailing sense of effect displayed throughout—are nothing less than astonishing."

The Outlook (London, March 31) also calls the cantata "a remarkable achievement":

"In the 'Death of Minnehaha' and in the concluding 'Departure of Hiawatha' Mr. Coleridge-Taylor has fulfilled the promise of the cantata of his student days, 'Hiawatha's Wedding Feast,' and given us a complete trilogy which is one of the most successful productions of its kind now before the public. There is an astonishing felicity, consistency, and sureness about it, and effect after effect comes off in the happiest fashion."

The work consists of an overture and a trilogy. The first part of the cantata, which as a whole might be likened to a symphony, is called "The Wedding Feast," and corresponds to the opening *Allegro* of the symphonic type of composition; the second part, corresponding to the slow movement, is entitled "The Death of Minnehaha"; the third part, just completed, named "The Departure," corresponds in its first portion to the *Scherzo*, and the remaining portion to the *Finale*.

THE BANE OF LITERARY COSMOPOLITANISM.

"IT is a question," wrote Paul Bourget in his "Essays of Psychology," "whether the spirit of cosmopolitanism, which progress favors in so many ways, is as profitable as it is dangerous. The moralist who considers society as a factory for the production of men must recognize the fact that nations lose much more than they gain by mixing with other nations, and races gain nothing by leaving the corner of the earth where they are greatest. What we call family, in the old and beautiful significance of the term, has always been established, at least in Western countries, by long, hereditary life. For a human plant to increase in solidity, it is necessary that it absorb, by daily, obscure labor, all the physical and moral sap of its individual surroundings. Climate must pass into its blood, with its poetry, sweet or severe, with the virtues which continued effort against an aggregation of difficulties engenders and maintains."

These sentences are quoted by M. René Doumic (*Revue Bleue*, March 10), as also applying to cosmopolitanism in literature. M. Doumic finds no excuse for the spirit in which certain enthusiasts proclaim the excellence of foreign literature to the detriment of their own. If such a superiority exists it should be recognized without triumph, lest a people be put in the ridiculous position of shouting for a victory against their own compatriots. Says M. Doumic:

"The novelty seeker likes that which comes from afar for reasons of vanity and pride. Vanity seizes upon cosmopolitan literature because it is distinguished, *chic*, elegant—snobbish. In fact, cosmopolitan life itself is elegant, or—what is to-day supposed to hold the place of elegance—rich. It is necessary to be rich in order to pass the winter in Cairo, the spring in Florence, the 'season' in London, a month at Lake Geneva, and the summer at Cape North. Meanwhile poor people remain in their familiar corner of the world to welcome the return of the seasons, undergo the sharpness of winter and watch the sap of the trees show itself again in the springtime. In the same way, it is elegant to have a season with Tolstoy, and with the Norwegian literature, while others, college people, people of family, are still citing their Racine, their Victor Hugo, or Balzac. This smacks of the pedant."

And the social consequences of a cosmopolitan abandon in reading, M. Doumic regards as much more grave. Some foreign books are full of the revolutionary spirit; in Ibsen, the Brands, Rosmers, Solnesses and Noras are impatient of all social restraint; others preach dilettantism; others, mystic catholicism; another, free-thought, Puritan Protestantism, Socialism, or individualism, until the battle of all these adverse doctrines in a brain produces anarchy or vacuity. Add to this a reinforcement of the same feeling in art, and we have Wagnerian music, Ruskinian estheticism, English furnishings, Japanese decorations, and such an importation of exoticism as can not be overlooked. To quote again:

"The idea of patriotism is indeed more limited than the idea of humanity; but a limit defined by the precise duties which it imposes upon us. The duties of a cosmopolite are set free. He chooses his country where he finds something of interest or pleasure, and changes it to-morrow in accordance with will or caprice. His ideal is an ideal of egotism and pleasure, and it is this that constitutes the immorality of cosmopolitanism. . . . Now, the day that literature becomes cosmopolitan it ceases to be literature and becomes a science. The square of the hypothenuse is the same in all countries, and the properties of hydrogen remain the same in whatever language they may be expressed. Science speaks universally. Literature, on the contrary, expresses the difference between one people and another. It is made up of these differences, showing the concealed, intimate relation of each people and each race."

M. Doumic believes that the hour when national literatures will be replaced by a universal literature will never strike until there is a universal brotherhood, a universal meaning to life among men. Each people will continue to have reason for living in a manner different from that of their neighbors, each will have a need of the other in order to be itself. And this is the great point—to be oneself. We can then have for foreign literature interest and curiosity without letting ourselves be absorbed by it.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SOME ENGLISH VIEWS OF "TO HAVE AND TO HOLD."

MISS MARY JOHNSTON'S new story, "To Have and To Hold," has, almost at a bound, taken a leading position in America as the most popular novel of the day. In England, also, her success seems to be assured; and the leading literary

MISS MARY JOHNSTON.

weeklies refer to her book—which in England is rechristened "By Order of the Company," in accordance with a common but curious British custom—in terms of decided appreciation. *The Academy* (London, March 24) remarks that modern fiction shows

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very plainly three marked characteristics: "First, that women are increasingly active in this branch of literature; second, that much of the best modern fiction comes from America; third, that far and away the most popular form of fiction in America is the historical novel." And it follows up this generalization with the remark that Miss Johnston's book "is one of the best historical novels we have read for a long time." The critic continues:

"Miss Johnston can write, and she can recreate a period. Particularly, she knows the spirit of the American virgin forest. Perhaps it is the sense of that encompassing beauty and terror which gives so pronounced an individuality to her books, and saves them, despite their lavish and often startling use of incident, from the taint of sensationalism. The present romance is a clear advance in conception and execution on her earlier work, 'The Old Dominion' [called 'Prisoners of Hope' in America], itself a fine achievement. There is the same Virginian setting, but the period, in this case the reign of James I., is more closely realized and more vividly presented, giving, indeed, an admirable study of colonial life with some strong characterization. . . . Exciting episode is crowded on episode—plot there is practically none—and the perils and escapes would grow incredible were they one whit less vigorously related. As it is, there is but one part of the book, the capture of the pirate ship, where belief and attention are somewhat strained. The sea is not Miss Johnston's element; she gathers strength in the gathering shadow of the woods."

The London *Outlook* (March 24)—another English weekly that has taken marked notice of the story—says:

"We have been told that the art of the future is the inheritance of a particular race. Miss Johnston's romance suggests that a particular sex may have something to say in the matter. We will not pay Miss Johnston the doubtful compliment of saying that a man could have done no better; but we will say that it were superfluous to make critical concessions because hers happens to be the work of a woman. And this is saying much. . . . When it is said that the alarms and excursions of the story, the sensational effects, derive their interest not as mere sensations, not as melodrama, but solely from the fact that some very real characters are placed in trying and adventurous situations, sufficient is said to show that Miss Johnston takes high rank among writers of romance."

Literature (London, March 31) is less enthusiastic:

"Miss Johnston has one great quality of the 'historical' novelist, she never does let the story flag, but heaps situation on adventure and sensation on incident until the reader is in a fair way to be hypnotized by her lavish imagination and fluency, and follows the fortunes of her hero and heroine with unreasoning delight. But it must not be supposed that 'By Order of the Company' is a great work of art; it is at best a sublimated form of artifice."

Miss Johnston's work reminds the critic of the London *Outlook* of Stevenson's; there is much in her life-story and in the difficulties she has had to surmount which also reminds one of the heroic author of "Treasure Island." In a brief sketch which Miss Johnston's publishers send out, we get the following:

"As a child Miss Johnston's health was delicate; and, in fact, she has never been in possession of entirely good health, both 'Prisoners of Hope' and 'To Have and To Hold' having been written under stress of great physical difficulty. On account of her frail health as a child her schooling was irregular. When not at school, and yet too ill to wander about the woods, she read. Her tastes were catholic, and, moreover, she had not a great library from which to pick and choose, and so must take what she could find. . . . In later years, her ill health continuing, she was taken from school and had most of her studies at home, and she then developed a fondness for the English dramatists which she has never outgrown. Certainly to the influence of these writers must be due much of the fine constructive qualities which would so admirably fit both 'To Have and To Hold' and 'Prisoners of Hope' for dramatic production. . . . . .

"In 1893 the Johnstons removed to New York City, which they made their home for several years. In the following year Miss Johnston's health, always delicate, failed so that she became for a time practically an invalid. Forced to lie quietly and to give up all active effort, she could still read and study, and at length she began to write a little for her own amusement. A year or two later housekeeping was given up on account of Miss Johnston's continuing ill health, and apartments were taken in one of the big apartment houses overlooking Central Park. Here she began 'Prisoners of Hope.' Work upon it was finished after two years of effort more or less interrupted by seasons of ill health, and published with eminent success for the first work of an unknown author. So well was the romance received that Miss Johnston determined to make literature a serious pursuit."

The Passion Play of 1900.—With the exception of a few minor changes of *personnel*, the Passion Play at Ober-Ammergau remains this year practically the same spectacle that has been seen, at intervals of a decade, since its establishment in 1633. The play of 1900 is discussed by a writer in *The Westminster Gazette* (London). He says:

"Some seven hundred persons of all ages will appear in the representation this year. The part of Christus, worthily upheld by Josef Mayr in 1880 and 1890, will pass into other hands. Mayr had hoped to sustain his former rôle, but an accident in the woods in 1896 left after-effects which have made it quite out of the question for him ever to take the part of Christus again. He will this year recite the prolog, a part for which his splendid elocutionary powers make him peculiarly fitted."

The Christus this year, says the writer, will be Anton Lang, a young man whose blameless life, gentle, reverent face, and quiet dignity of manner render him, it is said, an ideal Christus. He was chosen by acclamation, and has the great advantage of being reverently and carefully trained by Mayr in every detail of the great part he is to play. The other great part, that of the Madonna, will also be represented by a new player, Anna Flunger, described as a young woman of much beauty and holiness of life. Says the writer:

"She is the daughter of the village postman. As at present arranged, Bertha Wolff will play the part of St. Mary Magdalen, Andreas Braun that of St. Joseph of Arimathæa, and Peter Rundl that of St. Peter. The old wooden theater has been demolished and one of iron erected in its place. The new building will be roofed over, not open to the sky like its predecessor; but it will be open toward the mountain and the stage, so that the background will not be destroyed. The new playhouse will accommodate 6,000 persons. There will be a grand rehearsal on May 20 and performances on the 21st and 27th of that month. There will be six performances in June, July, and September, and seven in August, in addition to several supplemental representations; and on each occasion the performance will last from 8 A.M. until 5 P.M., with an interval of an hour and a half. Some half a million visitors are expected."

NOTES.

"RICHARD CARVEL" will soon appear in German form in Berlin. It is reported to be highly popular also among the Americans and English in the Philippines, and in Calcutta. This British colonial popularity is perhaps partly due to the fact that Messrs. Macmillan & Co. are the publishers.

THE new "American Anthology," just announced by Edmund Clarence Stedman (a companion work to his "Victorian Anthology"), contains as frontispiece to the first of the two volumes a photogravure of a group of American poets. The poets included in this group are Longfellow, Whittier, Poe, Bryant, Lowell, Holmes, Whitman, and Lanier.

A VALUABLE find has lately been made by the Florentine book dealer Leo S. Olschki, of a number of pamphlets bound together, among which is the report of the second voyage of Columbus, printed in 1494. Of these rare booklets, only two copies were known to exist, one of them in the library of Prince Trivulzio in Milan and the other in the Lenox library in New York. The Columbus pamphlet consists of ten sheets printed in Gothic type and contains a comparatively complete report of the second voyage of Columbus, written by the physician and philosopher Nicolaus Syllacius, of Pavia, on the basis of an account sent him from Spain. The pamphlet is in Latin and was printed by Ghirardengi. As Columbus himself did not publish any report of this voyage, the little pamphlet of Syllacius is of great value. It is reported that the lucky discoverer has already sold it for a good sum to an American bibliophile.

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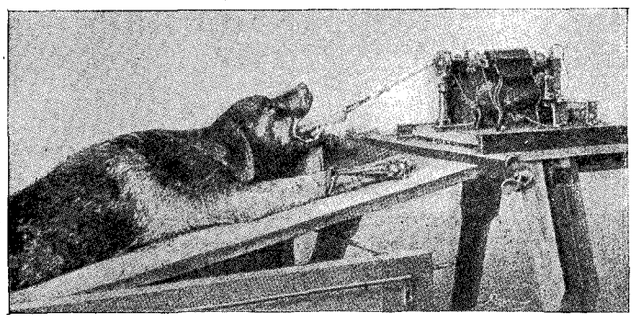
SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

A LIFE-SAVING MACHINE.

EVERY one knows that those who have been apparently drowned or suffocated can often be restored to life by proper mechanical treatment. But only recently has it been realized that when such treatment seems to have failed, it may often be made successful simply by continuing it patiently for a sufficient time, sometimes for several hours. Dr. Laborde, a



SAVING A DOG'S LIFE WITH LABORDE'S ELECTRIC LINGUAL TRACTOR.

French authority, uses a device run by an electric motor in the operation that he advocates—that of lingual traction or the pulling out of the victim's tongue at regular intervals. Of this device, and of the general principles involved, M. Henri de Parville, the editor of *La Nature* (Paris), writes in that paper (March 24) as follows:

"Any creature whose heart has ceased to beat and that has apparently ceased to live, if there is no injury done to its principal organs and it is not exhausted by illness or physical pain, may often be brought back to life. In general, this idea of the persistence of 'latent' life in persons asphyxiated, hanged, drowned, or struck by lightning is not sufficiently accepted. A man that can not be brought to life in ten minutes of effort is looked upon as a dead man. At least this is the almost universal way of regarding the matter. This is a grave error which should be corrected. It is my belief that on account of it many persons are allowed to perish who would otherwise have been restored to life."

As an illustration of what may be done, M. de Parville relates an instance where a boy of sixteen, after apparent drowning, in 1898, was brought to life by no less than three hours of persistent effort, using the method of tongue-traction recommended by Dr. Laborde. The writer comments as follows:

"After three hours! No physiologist, no physician, would have dared to assert, before 1898, that latent life could persist for hours. And doubtless even this is not the extreme limit; a person might be resuscitated after a still longer period. We do not know exactly in how many hours real death takes the place of apparent death. The interval of time is probably different with different individuals; but life persists in all cases in subjects whose organs are healthy and not altered by disease. The exterior, objective death of the organism, revealed by the suspension of visible functions, notably by the suppression of the cardio-respiratory function, is not final and definitive death. While the organism in this case has ceased to live outwardly, says Dr. Laborde, it still lives inwardly. That is to say, latent life continues by the persistence of the functional properties of the elements and organic tissues. The properties of sensation are the first to disappear, then the motor nervous functions, and finally the contractility of the muscles. Complete death requires time.

"In fine, the general mechanism may be arrested as a consequence of the cessation of an essential function like that of respiration; but, if the organs are not altered, they may be excited anew and may resume their wonted activity. As long as latent life exists we need not despair of saving a drowned person, one who has been suffocated, etc. The function most indispensable to awaken, the primordial function of life, is the respiratory function; to revive this, the respiratory reflex must be excited. This reflex, as Laborde shows, happily has extraordinary persistence. We should then devote our efforts to this when we wish to resuscitate one who is apparently dead."

The accompanying illustration shows an automatic device for performing the lingual traction and restoring the respiratory process. It is operated by an electric motor which will run for three hours. The writer goes on to say:

"We now give up all hope of saving drowned or suffocated persons if at the end of a half-hour all the ordinary methods of resuscitation have been exhausted—arm movement, insufflation of air, etc. Nor do we understand any better how to treat with effectiveness syncope due to chloroform, the asphyxia of newly born infants, etc. We shall understand how in future. After this, when a bather is engulfed in the waves, when a fireman is overcome by gas, we must have recourse resolutely to rhythmic tongue-traction, not for half an hour, but for hours. And in most cases we shall revive the unfortunate victims."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE SOUTH MAGNETIC POLE.

THE report that the Borchgrevink South Polar expedition, which returned to New Zealand from Victoria Land on April 1, has located the south magnetic pole and at the same time has reached the farthest point south yet attained by man, has aroused much interest. Says the New York *Sun* (April 3):

"Several years ago Sir Joseph Hooker said that 'the key to the future knowledge of terrestrial magnetism lies in the determination of the exact position of the south magnetic pole; for we are not within three hundred miles of a guess of its exact position.' . . . . . .

"Sixty-seven years ago Sir John Ross discovered the position of the north magnetic pole, but no redetermination of its position has since been made. A knowledge of where the north and south magnetic poles are is needed to set at rest the question, still in dispute among scientific men, whether their position is fixed or variable. If these poles are not stationary, a comparison of their positions at different times will show the direction and rate of their motion. When these data are obtained, the specialists in this branch of physics have high hopes that they may be able to find the law that governs the constantly occurring changes in magnetic declination, inclination, and intensity, so that, perhaps, these variations may be calculated for future periods as eclipses are. This discovery would be not only of great scientific interest, but also of practical utility to all navigators and surveyors. . . .

"If the Borchgrevink expedition has done nothing else than discover the southern magnetic pole, it has paid for its cost."

We are reminded by the Philadelphia *Press* (April 3) that in making this discovery Borchgrevink has beaten the "farthest south" of Sir James Clark Ross by just 40′ of latitude. His record, moreover, was made on land, while that of Ross was on water. Just what spot of Victoria Land was reached in making the 78° 50′ south latitude is not clear, as the cable is silent as to longitude. Borchgrevink, in traveling over the interior of Victoria Land to the southwest of Cape Adare, has journeyed about five hundred miles, presumably as far west as longitude 160° east. *The Press* goes on to say:

"It can not be long before we shall learn just what this five-hundred mile journey over the Antarctic ice-cap meant. Tho it does not equal Peary's journey of six hundred miles to Independence Bay over the Greenland ice-cap in 1892, the problems that confronted the intrepid explorers in the south were a little more formidable than those encountered in Greenland. . . . As no one ever saw over the ice and land barriers, the interior of Victoria Land was all unknown, and hence Borchgrevink's achievement takes on a peculiar significance."

Of some of the possible results of the Borchgrevink expedition the Brooklyn *Eagle* (April 2) says:

"Borchgrevink believes that weather forecasts will, in time, be made from the Antarctic continent for the whole of Australasia,

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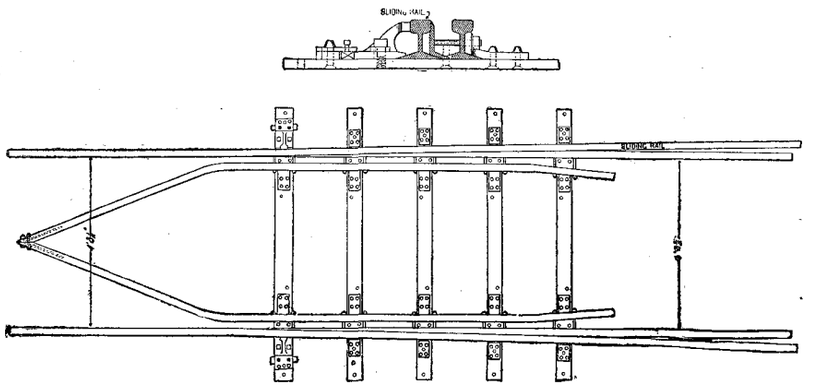
and this will mean the connection of Australia with the lands bordering the Antarctic circle—a scheme that not many years ago would have been regarded as the wildest folly, if it is not so regarded still. Yet, as crops and the lives of herds are more dependent on climatic influences in Australia than in the northern continents, this system of weather forecasts is by no means impossible in the future."

HOW THE RAILS TRAVEL OVER THE ST. LOUIS BRIDGE.

ACCOUNTS of the phenomenon known as "creeping" as it affects the rails on the Eads bridge at St. Louis have recently attracted some attention, and the editor of *The Scientific American* has obtained from the superintendent of the structure, Mr. N. W. Eayrs, some interesting particulars. It appears that



"THE IRISHMAN."

Device used at each end of the Eads Bridge to switch the creeping rails out of the track, and introduce the new rails.

Courtesy of *The Scientific American*.

in course of time the rails actually "creep" across from one end of the bridge to the other. Says Mr. Eayrs:

"This movement of the rails occurs not only upon the spans, but also upon the east approach trestle; the movement on the latter is, however, considerably less now than it was before the trestle was reconstructed. The original structure was very light, and in consequence there was an unusual amount of elasticity in the floor. The creeping occurs always in the direction of the traffic; that is to say, the west-bound track runs west and the east-bound track east, and varies in amount with the variation in tonnage passing over the rails. The movement is dependent on the elasticity of the track supports; with increased stiffness in the floor system the amount of rail movement is decreased; in fact, several years ago a portion of the east approach trestle, a wooden structure about 1,000 feet in length, was filled and the track put on the ground. In this portion the rail movement almost entirely disappeared. As corroborating my opinion that the rail movement is caused by the elasticity of the roadbed, I may mention a section of track on the Canadian Pacific, which was laid on a soft marsh. If my memory serves me rightly as to the amount, this section of track moved two feet under a single train.

"In the month, April 15 to May 15, 1899, some measurements of the movements were made at two points, one on the center span of Eads Bridge, and one at the west end of a 5° 43′ curve on the east approach. The movements were as follows:

	Eastbound Track.		Westbound Track.	
	North Rail.	South Rail.	North Rail.	South Rail.
Center span ...	17 ft. 10½ in.	19 ft. 4½ in.	19 ft. 9⅝ in.	12 ft. 7½ in.
East approach.	25 ft. 9 in.	47 ft. 7 in.	33 ft. ½ in.	34 ft. 2¼ in.

"The rails on the east approach have a much larger run between creeping points than on the bridge, which accounts for the increased rail movement."

Mr. Eayrs tells us that attempts were made to check this movement, but without avail, for the strain was sufficient to tear fish-plates in two, or to shear off a ⅞-inch track bolt. The track is therefore now kept continuous by inserting pieces of rail of various lengths at the end where the movement begins, and removing corresponding pieces at the other end. At either end of the bridge there are cross-overs which must be kept in line, and there are two points on the east approach on each track which require protection. Accordingly there are eight so-called "creeping plates" in the track. Says Mr. Eayrs:

"In order to avoid the necessity of keeping a supply of pieces of rail from 2 inches long to 30 feet long at each place, and to dispense with the necessity of keeping a trackman to watch these places, we put in, about fifteen years ago, a device which is shown on the accompanying drawing. This device consists of a pair of switch points, rigidly held to gage by forming part of an iron frame which is bolted to the ties. The main rails of the track which is ahead of the device—that is, in the direction of the traffic—extend outside of the switch points. A full rail is coupled on to the main rail, which, in the case of a trailing point, drags the rail through the jaws, or, in the case of facing points, shoves it through the jaws. In the former case, when the rail has nearly passed through, a new rail is coupled on, and in the latter case the rail is uncoupled as soon as it has passed through the creeper (or the 'Irishman' as the trackmen call it, since it takes the place of the Irishman formerly employed). The rail which has been shoved through the creeping plate and has been taken off, is carried across to the opposite track to be used to feed into the creeping plate, and begins to travel back again.

"The force impelling the rail is so strong that it will drive a straight 70-pound steel rail through a 5° 43′ curve, curving the rail during the passage and straightening it again after the rail comes through.

"The movement on the spans can probably never be entirely overcome, as the deformation of the arched ribs under the action of a moving load intensifies the action of the elasticity of the track."

AGAIN THE PROBLEM OF FLIGHT.

THE present status of aerial navigation is given in detail by M. Rodolphe Soreau in a recent lecture before the French Association for the Advancement of Science. The speaker, we learn from an abstract in *Cosmos* by M. Emile Hérichard, stated that the problem admits theoretically of three solutions: the utilization of air-currents either by free balloons or balloons with sails; the dirigible balloon; and aviation, or "flying" proper; that is to say, the sustaining and propelling through the air of a body heavier than the air itself. Neither the free nor the sailing balloon, he thinks, will give much aid in solving the problem. With dirigible balloons, however, we need only a motor twenty or thirty times more powerful than those hitherto used, to arrive at a complete solution. Says M. Hérichard:

"The investigations of Colonel Renard make it probable that the scientist could construct for the army an air-ship with a speed of 10 meters [33 feet] a second, and able to keep in flight for three or four hours. Nevertheless we may foresee that unless we attain a higher speed than this, say 20 meters [about 70 feet], the realization of the problem will be difficult."

There remains the method of "aviation," or the use of flying-machines heavier than the air. According to the author, the conditions that must be filled by the aeroplane are practically the same as for the dirigible balloon, since the part of the propelling force that sustains the plane corresponds to the upward force of the gas in an ordinary balloon. Soreau criticizes Professor Langley for "performing laboratory experiments in the open air," or, in other words, for using a model instead of an aeroplane of

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full size. His results, says the critic, at most prove that for the same useful weight the aeroplane has twice the velocity of the dirigible balloon, "a slight result," he says, "in the presence of the difficulties of starting and alighting, of stability during flight, and of various accidents; while in a balloon voyage there is security comparable to that of a railroad or steamboat trip." He goes on to say:

"The bird is, of course, a natural aeroplane, . . . but it is of minimum weight, and the resistance to its forward motion is feeble. . . . The bird of prey, pouncing with accuracy on its victim, gives evidence of extreme stability in flight. For the aerial ship the difficulties are of quite another order; among others, it must move in a horizontal plane, or in one that has a very slight inclination. These differences of condition between the ship-aeroplane and the bird-aeroplane necessitate the employment of means quite different from those that are effective with birds—the use of organs proper to mechanics, whose operation and power are incomparably superior to those of animal organisms. Wings, in particular, must be avoided, for their flapping motion is too complicated; nature has recourse to it only because alternating motion is the only means of setting muscular energy to work."

After a brief mention of the principal attempts at aeroplane flight, such as Hiram Maxim's flying-machine, Phillips's aeroplane of concave slats arranged as in blinds, and also Lilienthal's fatal experiments in flight, the author states the following conclusions:

"Aeroplanes, which are still in the embryo stage, require for their success great additional progress in mechanics; the difficulties to be overcome increase rapidly with the weight used. In short, we must assign very narrow limits to both the characteristic types of aerial vessel—the aerostat and the aeroplane."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Why is Water Blue?—This question may seem to some readers absurd, yet its answer is still, to some extent, in doubt. The received opinion has been that water is not of a blue color in itself, but appears so on account of fine suspended dust that catches and reflects the blue rays just as the particles of smoke do when it is very fine and thin. On the other hand, the experiments of Professor Spring, the Belgian physicist, seem to indicate that the water itself has really an azure tint. Says *The American Chemical Journal*, in a discussion of Spring's work:

"Earlier experiments of Spring led him to the conclusion that water itself is blue, and that the fine particles which it holds in suspension, while contributing very much to its illumination, exert no appreciable influence on the intensity of the blue color. Soret had previously, in 1869, expressed this same opinion. As neither the work of Soret nor that of Spring appears to have convinced every one, Spring has again taken up the subject. With the object of determining experimentally the optical properties of the particles in clear waters, parallel rays from a powerful electric light were passed through (1) distilled water, (2) the drinking-water of Liège, and (3) rain-water that had been allowed to stand. In all cases the presence of particles became apparent, the clearest being the drinking-water. There was no evidence of a blue water."

Further experiment, however, furnished the desired evidence. Light of different colors was allowed to pass through the water, with the following results:

"These experiments show that the particles, to which clear water, distilled or natural, owes its illumination, have the power to reflect the red, the yellow, and the green waves, and that they can not, therefore, be the cause of the blue color of water. Reflecting with equal facility waves of all lengths, they return the sunlight to us without chromatic change. The author concludes that water is blue of itself, and that the particles which it holds in suspension are the principal cause of its illumination. According to their nature, they determine also the modification of the color of the water, and produce greenish tones when they do not destroy all the natural color."

Bubonic Plague in the Bible.—The earliest record of bubonic plague has generally been dated 300 B.C. Drs. F. Tidswell and J. A. Dick have, however, according to *Nature* (March 22), recently brought evidence before the Royal Society of New South Wales to show that the epidemic of 1141 B.C., described in the First Book of Samuel (chaps. iv.-vi.), was true bubonic plague. "After the Philistines had captured the Ark of the Covenant and taken it to Ashdod, severe illness broke out among the people. 'The hand of the Lord was heavy upon them of Ashdod, and He destroyed them and smote them with emerods.' The Ark was afterward taken to Ekron, and here again we are told 'There was a deadly destruction throughout all the city . . . and the men that died not were smitten with the emerods, and the cry of the city went up to heaven.' The word 'emerod' has usually been taken to mean hemorrhoids, but in the revised version of the Old Testament it is stated to mean tumor or plague boil. The epidemic in Philistia occurred at the time of the regular plague season, and mice are mentioned in connection with it, which furnishes additional evidence that the epidemic was plague, for a connection between the death of rats and plague at Bombay and elsewhere has been clearly established. Taking all the facts into consideration, there appears to be contained in the few chapters of 1 Samuel an account of an epidemic of bubonic plague that occurred more than three thousand years ago, or more than eight hundred years previous to the hitherto accepted historic record."

Destruction of Ships by Spontaneous Combustion.—Recent investigations on the spontaneous combustion of coal in ships, according to the *Revue Scientifique*, show that, contrary to general opinion, ventilation does not help the matter, for plenty of well-ventilated vessels have perished in this way. Coal should be as large as possible and should contain no pyrites, which often start the combustion. Humidity is also dangerous and should never exceed 3 per cent. Some kinds of coal, such as cannel coal, are peculiarly inflammable and should never be carried on shipboard. Water and air are best entirely excluded, for in the complete absence of both spontaneous combustion could not occur. The actual cause of the action is oxidation, which generally begins with the included pyrites, and, the temperature thus being raised, spreads to the coal.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES,

"CERTAINLY one good result," says *The Western Electrician*, "grows out of the occupation of the Philippine Islands by the Americans—the extension of electrical means of communication. When Spain turned the islands over to the United States there were about 1,800 miles of telegraph lines in the archipelago, and it is estimated that within a year the total length of wire in operation will be fully 5,000 miles. New lines are building in Luzon and on the islands in the southern part of the archipelago. The latest reports from Manila show that there are being handled by the Signal Corps in Luzon alone an average of 4,600 messages daily, and as new territory is occupied the work correspondingly increases."

"IT is a notorious fact," says *The National Druggist*, "that the pineapple is considered the least healthy of all the edible fruits of the tropics by those who know anything of the matter. . . . The juice of the green and growing plant is accredited in Java, the Philippines, and throughout the far East generally with being a blood poison of a most deadly nature. It is said to be the substance with which the Malays poison their krishes and daggers, and is also accredited with being the "finger-nail poison" formerly in use among aboriginal Javanese women almost universally. These women formerly (or some thirty odd years ago), and possibly do yet, cultivated a nail, sometimes more, on each hand, to a long sharp point, and the least scratch from one of these was certain death."

PHYSICIANS in South Africa, says a press report, now have another theory for explaining away the charges made by both Briton and Boer that the other is using explosive bullets. The extensive laceration often found in bullet wounds is now said to be due to the air which the bullet drives before it into the wound. "The existence of this phenomenon can be proved easily. If a round bullet be dropped into a glass of water from the height of a few feet it will be seen that when the bullet touches the bottom a large bubble of air will become detached and rise to the surface. In this case the bubble will usually be from ten to twenty times the size of the bullet. Now, a Mauser bullet traveling at high speed is said to carry before it a bubble of compressed air of large dimensions. Experiments made by a surgeon who fired a pistol ball into a glass of water showed the bubble to be one hundred times the size of the ball. From the appearance of the wounds and from these experiments it is concluded that the mass of air driven by a Mauser bullet explodes in the body of the wounded man with sufficient force to cause extensive laceration. This destructive air-bubble is well known to surgeons under the name of projectile air."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

PRAYERS FOR THE DEAD IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

PRAYERS for the dead are no new thing in either the English or the American branch of the Anglican communion; but official episcopal recognition of them, such as was recently given by the Archbishop of Canterbury in a circular letter to his clergy, is almost unprecedented since the first prayer-book of Edward VI., published in 1549. Dr. Temple's letter, which, he says, was dictated by a spirit of sympathy for the many families in England recently thrown into mourning by the war in South Africa, has stirred up a perfect hornet's nest among the Protestant and Kensit element of the church; and the archbishop has felt compelled to offer in the House of Lords a formal defense of his action. The London correspondent of *The Church Standard* (Prot. Episc., March 31) writes:

"In the House of Lords, Lord Kinnaird asked the Archbishop of Canterbury whether any precedent could be found in which prayers for the dead had ever been introduced 'by authority' into any special services put forth by a primate, and urged him to 'say something to calm the fears of those who had been surprised and pained.' Dr. Temple is not supersensitive, and when he has a message to deliver halts not for sympathy or response. In the course of an exhaustive speech he showed that his petition was not without precedent. In a form of prayer, issued in 1797, on the occasion of 'many and signal victories,' were the following words: 'And for those whom in this righteous cause Thy Providence permits to fall, receive, we pray Thee, their souls to Thy mercy.' In reply to the common objection that those who are safe need no addition to their happiness, Dr. Temple argued that we are nowhere told that the blessedness of heaven is precisely the same for every one, or that when once it is given can not be increased. He repeated that, according to the Court of Arches, there is no prohibition of prayer for the dead. The abuses of the belief in purgatory pardons, invocation of saints, etc., led to the excision of prayers which might be misconstrued; but no formal exclusion of such prayers took place at the Reformation.

"The Earl of Portsmouth dissented from the archbishop's conclusions, and declared that his petition for the dead was inexpedient as well as illegal.

"A Welsh vicar has addressed a protest to the Bishop of Llandaff on this subject. In 'much sorrow of heart' he feels it his duty to explain to his parishioners his 'total inability to countenance what is nothing short of an official act of public disloyalty and episcopal illegality.' The Bishop of Llandaff replied thus: 'I have to acknowledge your letter . . . in which you were good enough to inform me that it is your deliberate intention to break one of not the least important of your ordination vows, and that you consider yourself more competent than the two archbishops and all their suffragans to decide what is the teaching of the Church of England. Will you allow me to add that in my opinion you would spend your time more profitably if you devoted a little more of it to prayer for a Christian grace, which, to judge from your letter, you seem greatly to need—the grace of humility.'"

Another prelate, however—the Bishop of Worcester—was not inclined to be so tolerant of the primate's views on prayer for the departed. In a circular letter, which *The Saturday Review* characterizes as a "purely partizan pronouncement," he requested his clergy not to use the forms of intercession authorized by Dr. Temple. *The Saturday Review* (March 24) says of this letter:

"In the first place, it is a gross breach of good manners in face of the attitude of the Archbishop of Canterbury. In the second place, it displays a narrowness of spirit entirely unworthy of the English bench. Merely because he himself does not want to remember his departed relatives and friends in public prayer, Dr. Perowne resents the liberty to do so being granted to those who do feel the want. It is a painful exhibition of intolerance, and in one who could be very tolerant of doctrines even skeptical of the divinity of Christ, it is worse than intolerant. . . . Toleration would surely allow its use in churches according as the worshipers and clergy felt the need of it. But the bishop draws no distinction between churches where the whole regular congregation would be in favor of using the form in question and those where they would be against the use. This seems to us the height of intolerance."

Many students of religion believe that a change is coming over the evangelical Protestant world as well as the Anglican Church with respect to intercession for the departed. An editorial in *The Standard* (Baptist, February 24) would appear to lend support to this belief. The writer says:

"They that have gone away from us to the good home beyond do not need our prayers. In the keeping of God they are safe and blessed; looking upon the face of their King they are full of joy, and all their sorrow has passed away. This we know because it is written in God's book, and because we are sure heaven must be better than earth. May we not then ever pray to our Father on their behalf? In that most bitter hour when death comes between us and those that we have loved better than life, shall the only prayer be for ourselves, that we may bear it? Never before have we asked anything for ourselves that we have not wished for them. Never have we prayed for patience that we have not besought a richer blessing for them. A mother has lost her child; lost him not forever, because she shall go to him, tho he can not come to her. But he is gone beyond her sight and speech. The boundless reach of her love is not yet daunted; she thinks of him, she longs for him, in her dreams she lifts him in her arms and is comforted to find him cradled there. Shall we seal her lips when she would tell the All-Father of that little son that needs His care? Not for his sake, let us say, but for hers, let that trembling prayer go up to heaven."

"Let us lift our eyes above the strife of men and doctrines," adds the writer, "and seek the truth that lies behind the ancient error." And *The Standard* quotes approvingly the following prayer written by the late Mr. Gladstone, the tender simplicity of which, it says, "may bring a new consolation to some sorrowing heart":

"O God, the God of the spirits of all flesh, in whose embrace all creatures live, in whatsoever world or condition they be, we beseech Thee for him whose name and dwelling-place and every need thou knowest. Lord, vouchsafe him light and rest, peace and refreshment, joy and consolation, in Paradise, in the companionship of saints, in the presence of Christ, in the ample folds of Thy great love.

"Grant that his life may unfold itself in Thy sight and find a sweet employment in the spacious fields of eternity. If he hath ever been hurt or maimed by any unhappy word or deed of ours, we pray Thee of Thy great pity to heal and restore him, that he may serve Thee without hindrance.

"Tell him, O gracious Lord, if it may be, how much we love him and miss him, and long to see him again, and if there be ways in which he may come, vouchsafe him to us as a guide and guard, and grant us a sense of his nearness in such degree as Thy laws permit.

"If in aught we can minister to his peace, be pleased of Thy love to let this be, and mercifully keep us from every act which may deprive us of the sight of him as soon as our trial time is over, or mar the fulness of our joy when the end of the days hath come.

"Pardon, O gracious Lord and Father, whatosever is amiss in this our prayer, and let Thy will be done, for our will is blind and erring, but Thine is able to do exceeding abundantly above all that we ask or think; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

The Philadelphia Religious Census Again.—The full returns of the religious census taken in Philadelphia on Washington's birthday are now complete and have excited a good deal of interest throughout the country. *City and State* (Philadelphia, April 5) gives the following summary of the report of the committee in charge:

"It is estimated that the total number of persons reached or

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included in the record of the census was, in round numbers, 1,135,000, which, it will be seen, falls considerably short of the population of the city. The total records—meaning families, presumably—is set down at 283,811, and these all, except 30,000 and over, were taken on the day originally arranged for—February 22. About 5,000 representatives of the churches, it is stated, were engaged in the work of enumeration. The larger religious divisions or classes of a denominational sort indicated in the report of the committee are Roman Catholic, 75,490, the other religious bodies including nearly all the rest, saving the Jews. Besides these there was a sprinkling of other non-Christian and a few non-religious bodies. The Methodists numbered 38,804; the Presbyterians of all kinds, tho the Reformed should have been included in that classification, were 31,075; Episcopalians of all kinds numbered 30,184; Baptists, 27,293; and Lutherans, 19,270. Tho Philadelphia is widely known as the Quaker City, the Friends are put down as numbering only 1,925. The Jews number 8,538. The enumerators found 6,814 vacant houses; at 7,810 places called at no one was found at home, or the call was not answered; 5,180 responded to the call, but refused to give information; and 17,388 dwellings were found occupied by those claiming to have no religious preference. Not a few in the city who expressed beforehand their interest in the canvass and had high hopes of its usefulness complain of disappointment, and think the enumeration largely worthless."

AN ATTACK ON THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN FRANCE.

THE recent trial and condemnation of twelve Assumptionist priests in Paris is thought by many to be the beginning of another anti-clerical movement such as characterized the earlier days of the Third Republic. A very sweeping attack on the French religious orders is made by M. E. Saint-Genix in *The Contemporary Review* (March). The first point of his indictment is that altho nominally they have foresworn the world, the religious orders have become more worldly even than the worldlings themselves. He writes:

"Monks and nuns are found nowadays occupying all the highways and byways of life, and French Liberals complain bitterly in consequence; trades, industries, and professions are invaded by them to the detriment of the family-supporting layman. You can buy of Franciscan friars beer brewed by Cistercian monks, drink tea, coffee, or chocolate imported and sold by pious Trappists, who themselves never taste any of these concoctions; finish up your dinner with a glass or two of liqueur distilled by holy but rival anchorets, who are believed to have fled in horror from this world of sin and sorrow, and buried themselves in a cloister, in order to give themselves wholly up to God; you can polish the enamel of your teeth with patent powders and sweeten your breath with marvelous elixirs invented by men of God who have themselves no further use for either; you can get shod by enterprising Assumptionists, have your purple and fine linen made by nuns or their orphan slaves, and generally get your perishable body as well as your immortal soul taken in and done for by the members of modern congregations. In certain walks of literature, in the less dangerous domains of science, in the work of education, and, above all, in the schemes and intrigues of subterranean, as well as in the debates of daylight politics, they are indefatigable organizers, clever leaders, venturesome pioneers. . . . On the Continent, especially in Central Europe, a zealous priest will frequent public-houses, chat and crack jokes with the workmen, coax them to the church, and keep them there by means of chains the very furthest links of which can not be said to reach to heaven. The well-known Jesuit, Father Abel, of Vienna, highly approves and zealously employs these latter-day methods. In a speech which he made some months ago to a number of pilgrims in Altötting he said: 'In Vienna I act on this maxim: I catch more people with a glass of beer than with an Ave Maria. I certainly do not exclude the Ave Maria, but to cap an Ave Maria by quaffing off two half-measures, that is a thing I relish. . . . But I will not have anything smacking of the devotee. . . . I tell you frankly those feats which we have accomplished in Vienna have been effected less in the church than in the public-house. . . . The main point is confession. If a man has confessed well, he will pray a little, and then he is gay and jolly.' Father Abel then went on to describe the nature and extent of the successes which he obtained by this up-to-date method. In Mariazell he once got one hundred and five men to confess to him at a single sitting, sinners whose confessionless years amounted together to eighteen hundred! A second address to the same hearers was begun by Father Abel with the comforting assurance that he would keep them but a very short time so that they might soon get back again to their glass of beer! In this simple way is the great conversion trick performed!"

The value of the property owned by the congregations in France is officially estimated at 100,000,000 francs, altho this is far below the real amount, says M. Saint-Genix. Money and scrip, he says, valued at over a million and a half francs, was found in a single Assumptionist convent searched by the Government last November.

M. Saint-Genix also blames the religious orders for encouraging what he calls quasi idolatrous and debasing devotions to certain saints like St. Anthony, of Padua, carried on, he says, in a spirit of childish fetishism. Quoting from the records kept in various French religious papers, he says:

"Thousands of honest, hardworking people, men and women, rich and poor, young and old, priests and laymen, seriously and solemnly treat St. Joseph and St. Anthony as the savage deals with his fetish. There is no essential difference. They flatter, supplicate, and pay him, bribe him and tickle his self-love. Moreover, the worshiper in both cases calls on his little protector to help him to whatever he wishes, and he never asks himself whether the object of his desire is good, indifferent, or bad, nor whether he has any right to it, nor even whether he could not obtain it by his own unaided efforts if he only put them forth. He is in a hurry, as people generally are nowadays, and always takes the short cut, which is a vow to the saint, the promise of a number of candles to his shrine, or, better still, a sum of money to the reverend fathers who play the part of middlemen, and the bargain is struck. . . . .

"Whimsical as the pious lads are, the pious girls are much more exacting. Thus, one of them, who applies in the month of April, asks 'for the success of a marriage *before the month of May*,' which is very short notice, even for a saint who makes marriages in heaven. But St. Joseph is evidently regarded as an old hand at match-making, for a young lady comes forward to thank him for that 'instead of one husband asked for she has the choice between two.'"

M. Saint-Genix continues at considerable length to narrate from the French and German religious press instances of these singular religious cults of the French masses. One of the most interesting of these phenomena is the following report narrated in *Le Siècle* (March, 1899, p. 122). He says:

"The subscriber whose story I am now about to give is a nun who, finding that the parish priest was not zealous in the support of clerical schools, prayed to St. Anthony and to St. Joseph for his speedy removal. And the two saints removed him with a vengeance, not only from the parish but from the planet as well. At this the pious sister who had promised five francs for the poor of St. Anthony and the publication of the incident for the greater honor and glory of St. Joseph, comes forward to carry out her vow with zeal and gratitude, not with horror and repentance. . . . . .

"It is not easy for ordinary outsiders to understand how the morality underlying these sentiments can be made to dovetail with any form of genuine Christianity. It needs a peculiar intellectual twist and moral warp in order to see things spiritual in that Chinese perspective. And yet that lady is the person who has been for years teaching the elements of morality to children with minds like wax.

"Yet the church is obstinately silent on a subject of such vast importance as the deliberate and gross materialization of the ethics of Jesus. Catholicism is being methodically turned into crass fetishism, and the mass of the people, their minds steeped in rank superstition, are being fleeced of their hard-earned wages on the falsest of false pretenses, for the material profit of the

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church, and no voice is heard protesting. If public opinion be ever sufficiently aroused on the subject, and the Vatican shamed into taking some tardy steps to suppress the scandalous abuse, Catholic men and women of the intelligent classes will then raise their voices loudly enough against it and take credit for their courage. But at present and for years past they are and have been silent. Now which of these two evils is the more baleful: the belief held by Professor Mivart that after all hell may not be quite so hot as it has been described, nor the devil quite so black as he has been painted, or the cold-blooded system of trafficking on the groundless hopes, fears, and delusions of millions of hard-working men and women kept in dense ignorance for that special purpose, and literally of sucking the life-blood of a confiding and well-meaning people? Yet Rome has eyes, ears, and thunders only for the humane opinion, and remains stone blind, deaf and dumb when the fishers, not of men's souls, but of men's silver and gold, carry on their traffic under the cloak of religion, and keep an entire nation in the mental condition of savages. . . . .

"In this way the Roman Catholic Church has degenerated in France, and become a bloodsucking vampire of a kind probably unmatched in history. It keeps tens of thousands in intellectual thraldom and material poverty, that its own ministers may wax fat. And it is on account of these and similar practises that French Liberals are now violently and vainly agitating to bring about the expulsion of the congregations which have organized and are directing the movement."

THE LATE RABBI WISE.

DR. ISAAC M. WISE, who died at Cincinnati the latter part of March, was commonly regarded as the pioneer and leading apostle of what is known as Reformed Judaism, a career for which his eloquence and natural qualities of leadership admirably fitted him. The Hebrew Rabbinical College at Cincinnati, the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, and *The American Israelite* were each founded by him. Altho eighty-one at the time of his death, he was head of the Conference of American Rabbis and was still preaching to his congregation in Cincinnati on the last week of his life.

DR. ISAAC M. WISE.

Unity (Unitarian, Chicago) says:

"Dr. Wise was large enough a Jew to be a great American. He has become a part of the history of Cincinnati and identified with what is most active and best in the life of the United States, his adopted country. The new leadership, if leadership is found, can not build on the conclusions of Dr. Wise, but must build on his stalwart integrity, his fearless frankness, his civic sympathies, his splendid energy, and tireless ability."

The American Hebrew (Jewish, New York) says:

"Introduced to American Judaism at the end of the 'forties,' he found it very generally of the caliber and consistency of the Judaism of 'cross-town' here in New York. That is to say, devoutness took the shape of formalism; piety was held to consist in attention to ritual details in the home and synagog life; while the public service in the latter was of the perfervid and disorderly variety of worship. He saw that such things were not suited to this country and to our circumstances in the New World; he saw that enlargement would unfailingly bring allurement toward a less restricted life, one less bound round with ritual, precept, and '*din*.' He saw that the synagog, above all, as the place of public appearance for the new Judaism he was sure would here rise, needed to be regulated and conformed with other ideas of decorum and impressiveness than ruled in European ghettos. He saw these things, and fortunately possessed the faith—one might almost say the temerity—to preach these betterments, and with voice and pen to urge and push them."

HAS THEOLOGY STANDING AS A SCIENCE?

A SINGULAR controversy on the status of theology as a science is attracting general attention in Germany, and has called forth articles by leading theological professors, such as Harnack of Berlin, Loofe of Halle, Jülicher of Marburg, Cremer of Greifswald, and Seeberg of Berlin. The occasion for this controversy is the radical work of Professor Häckel, of Jena, the leading Darwinian of Germany, entitled "Weltratsel," and the series of books being published by the veteran Tübingen law professor, Thudichum, entitled "Kirliche Falschungen" (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, January 20). In these works all the canons of the theological scholars are defied, and credence is given to such stories as that Christ was the illegitimate child of Mary and a Roman soldier, and that the four gospels were adopted as canonical by the Council at Nice out of fifty and more apocryphal records of the life of Christ, because these four, in answer to the prayer of the bishops, sprang from the floor upon a table in the presence of the assembled ecclesiastics.

These works were a challenge to theologians that demanded a reply, and this was not long forthcoming. The first to reply was Professor Loofe, who in the *Christliche Welt* (No. 45) gave Häckel a vigorous lashing, denouncing his methods as utterly unworthy of a scholar. Professor Harnack, in the same journal, (No. 49) asks why it is that outsiders can, without fear of making themselves contemptible in the eyes of the whole learned world, venture into the domain of theology as Häckel and Thudichum have done. Harnack says in substance:

On all matters of theology, the most foolish things can be represented as facts, and things may be called into question and the best of authoritative evidence be pushed aside and all that scientific theological investigation has taught can be ignored, and yet the perpetrator can continue to enjoy the reputation of a learned professor. Why has not theology been able to vindicate itself as a science equal in standing to other sciences? Is it not because there is a general suspicion that it has certain secrets to hide, that it is not perfectly honest and open, and therefore not pursued on the same principles that control scientific research in other lines? Is it not for this reason that theology as a science does not enjoy the respect in the eyes of the learned world that by common consent is accorded to other sciences? Here a great work is still to be done by the advocates of genuine theological science.

This view of the case, however, is not shared by other equally prominent theologians, least of all by the more conservative. Further discussion has ensued. In the Berlin *Kreuzzeitung* (No. 593) Professor Cremer writes in substance as follows:

It must be acknowledged that theology is looked at askance by many scholars, and that attacks of the most silly kind can be made by non-theologians upon the teachings of theology without their losing caste; but this will continue to be the case as long as theology must deal with matters that belong to a sphere beyond and above the natural. As long as the fundamentals of Christianity are not accepted, with the great supernatural verities concerning the person and work of Christ, the Trinity, the Atonement, and the like, theology must despair of a recognition by outsiders as a science of the same kind with those that deal with secular matters. Nor can theology afford to secure for itself a wider recognition on the part of non-Christian science by the sacrifice of any of the cardinal principles that belong to it

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very life, but which are not the objects of scientific analysis. The story of the birth of Christ, of the resurrection, of the ascension, must be maintained as historical truths absolutely essential to theology and to the church; and if these are the things that theology is suspected of hiding and not treating in the light of day, as Harnack seems to suppose, the reply must be that it would be fatal to secure, by a compromise of such essentials, recognition as a science.

Seeberg, the new conservative member of the Berlin faculty, in the same periodical (No. 601) expresses his full agreement with these views of Cremer, but adds the following considerations:

It must not be forgotten that theologians themselves are to a great extent responsible for the fact that theology is looked upon with contempt in many scientific circles. There are controversies in every department of science, but in none is the personal bitterness so pronounced as in theology. Disagreement in principles becomes personal animosity. This old *odium theologicum* which Melanchthon so keenly deplored is largely responsible for the relatively low status of theological science.

In the mean while, Häckel has not been silent. In a newly established Leipsic monthly, called *Kritik und Anti-Kritik* (No. 2), he has endeavored to fortify his position. From this reply, it appears that he based his charges against early Christianity on information derived from the Talmud, on statements of the anti-Christian writers of the first centuries, and on other similar hostile sources. Thudichum has not replied; but he continues to publish his little books, in the latest of which he practically makes Christianity the manufactured product of a priest party of the fourth and fifth centuries.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A SCRIPTURAL ANGLO-BOER CONFLICT.

MR. JONAS A. SMYTH, an American citizen who believes that the British cause in the present war is the just one, has lately attracted attention through a unique correspondence, by cable, with the President of the South African Republic. The correspondence is given in the New York *Sun* (March 29). Mr. Smyth wrote under date of October 10 (from Chicago) soliciting from President Kruger a justification of his attitude toward England and the Uitlanders. Mr. Smyth was surprised to receive the following answer by cable: "Psalm xxxv., verses 11 and 12, and 19 and 20." These are the verses of the Psalm:

False witnesses did rise up; they laid to my charge things that I knew not.
They rewarded me evil for good to the spoiling of my soul.
Let not them that are mine enemies wrongfully rejoice over me; neither let them wink with the eye that hate me without cause.
For they speak not peace: but they devise deceitful matters against them that are quiet in the land.

Mr. Smyth cabled back: "First Timothy, vs. 1 and 2":

Paul, an apostle of Jesus Christ, by the commandment of God, our Savior, and Lord Jesus Christ, which is our hope;
Unto Timothy, my own son in the faith: Grace, mercy, and peace, from God, our Father and Jesus Christ our Lord.

President Kruger's reply was: "Zechariah, ix. 8":

And I will encamp about mine house because of the army, because of him that passeth by, and because of him that returneth; and no oppressor shall pass through them any more: for now have I seen with my eyes.

Mr. Smyth replied by mail, quoting Ezek. xxxii. 2-6:

Son of Man, take up a lamentation for Pharaoh, King of Egypt, and say unto him, Thou art like a young lion of the nations, and thou art as a whale in the seas; and thou camest forth with thy rivers, and troubledst the waters with thy feet, and fouledst their rivers.
Thus saith the Lord God: I will therefore spread out my net over thee with a company of many people; and they shall bring thee up in my net.
Then will I leave thee upon the land, I will cast thee forth upon the open field, and will cause all the fowls of the heaven to remain upon thee, and I will fill the beasts of the whole earth with thee.
And I will lay thy flesh upon the mountains, and fill the valleys with thy height.
I will also water with thy blood the land wherein thou swimmest, even to the mountains; and the rivers shall be full of thee.

By return mail President Kruger quoted from Matt. vi. 34:

Take, therefore, no thought for the morrow; for the morrow shall take thought for the things of itself. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.

Mr. Smyth again resorted to the cable, sending Hosea x. 13:

Ye have plowed wickedness, ye have reaped iniquity; ye have eaten the fruit of lies: because thou didst trust in thy way, in the multitude of thy mighty men.

Each of the controversialists had up to this time paid his own tolls. Mr. Kruger's next reply came by cable marked "Collect," and was Jer. xviii. 20-22:

Shall evil be recompensed for good? for they have digged a pit for my soul. Remember that I stood before thee to speak good for them, and to turn away thy wrath for them.
Therefore deliver up their children to the famine, and pour out their blood by the force of the sword; and let their wives be bereaved of their children, and be widows; and let their men be put to death; let their young men be slain by the sword in battle.
Let a cry be heard from their houses, when thou shalt bring a troop suddenly upon them: for they have digged a pit to take me, and hid snares for my feet.

The controversy continued some time longer; Mr. Smyth, who opened it, having the last word, which was from Mal. ii. 8, 9:

But ye are departed out of the way; ye have caused many to stumble at the law; ye have corrupted the covenant of Levi. saith the Lord of Hosts.
Therefore, have I also made you contemptible and base before all the people, according as ye have not kept my ways, but have been partial in the law.

WHAT IS SIN?

THE sense of "sin," which was apparently absent from the religious conceptions of the Greeks, but which found its way into the world's thought through Judaism and Christianity, has so profoundly influenced the European races during the past fifteen hundred years as to constitute the basis on which most of their theology and sacramental rites have grown up. Now once more the so-called pagan doctrine of the inherent sinlessness of man seems to be asserting its claim to attention, in the many forms of philosophical idealism which are springing up, such as Mental Science, Christian Science, and the "New Thought." An exponent of the latter school of metaphysics, Mr. Henry Frank, head of the new non-sectarian, non-Christian movement in New York known as the "Metropolitan Independent Church," gives his view of the doctrine of sin and its effect upon the world (in *The Independent Thinker*, February-March). He writes:

"As between the two doctrines of 'total depravity' on the one hand, and the theory of ideal human sinlessness on the other, I would unhesitatingly proclaim the latter. The former doctrine, preached so vigorously for many ages, resulted in the deterioration of human morals, because it was pessimistic and disheartening. It taught man that he was by nature full of sin and the seed of destruction, and by no effort of his own could he ever lift himself above his innate degradation. Only by an exercise of irrational and blind faith in some inscrutable Power could he ever be redeemed, and that only by supernatural interference. The result was that man's will power was weakened; his native timidity and terror in the presence of the unknown and incom-

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prehensible were intensified, till he sank into the cowardice of religious resignation and shallow stupidity.

"But in our day the older optimistic theory of man's native and persistent purity has been revived, and with it all the concomitant cheer and hopefulness for which humanity yearns. Because the expression 'There is no sin' has been perverted by the ignorant or the vicious, it has been denounced as the revival of diabolism, and throughout Christendom hands of 'holy horror' have been lifted against it. But serious and sincere thinkers can not be so easily deceived or discouraged. To the sinless man there is indeed no sin. To that Ideal Man of whom the race has ever vaguely or vividly dreamed, the idea of sin is never present. To approach that Ideal, to seek day by day and hour by hour to realize it—that is the trend of this new-old philosophy—that is the force of this seemingly latitudinarian doctrine. But, as I have above intimated, the theory of sin has been rendered unscientific and unphilosophical, because the standard of judgment has been perverted. Man has assumed a definition of Deity (purely hypothetical), and then has undertaken to judge every human action by comparison with this artificial standard. Here was an effort to establish in morals as well as religion the rule of the majority, which here as elsewhere proved to be a tyranny. . . .

"What is virtue to the Mussulman is vice to the Christian. What was vice to the Jew was enlightened morality to the Greek. The solemnity of the Egyptian temple was scandalized by the voluptuous abandon of the Corinthian worship. The conception of sin has always been complexioned by climate. The social freedom of the tropics shocks the denizens of the colder zones. In the far isles of the Pacific the inhabitants are sufficiently clad, beneath the burning suns, with naught but nature's raiment. The bliss of innocence sits undisturbed on their uneducated brows. But where northern tempests howl, where snow and ice imprison earth for half the year, exposure is a vice, because it is an inconvenience; and habit has crystallized the notion into a religious conviction. To the eye of the voluptuary the nude is debasing; to the artist it is exalting.

"What sin is, therefore, can not be decided by any fixed or positive standard. Sin is not an abstract quality; it is purely relative, and dependent alone on the judgment of the individual. Sin is a subject of education and environment; not of authority or imposition. No man may justly declare another to be a sinner. He who declares another to be a sinner reveals himself as such. No other rational meaning can be attached to the words of the Great Master, 'Judge not, lest ye be judged.' That is, declare not what you think another's motives to be, for in doing so you expose the fact that you yourself, if similarly situated, would be inspired by such motives."

A PLAN FOR CHRISTIAN UNITY.

SOME time ago we quoted from an article entitled "The Disappointment of Jesus Christ," by the Rev. Algernon S. Crapsey, rector of St. Andrew's Church (Prot. Episc.), Rochester. Mr. Crapsey has now republished this article on church unity in pamphlet form, and in an appendix he formulates more definitely the lines along which he believes such union should proceed. In view of the fact that Mr. Crapsey has hitherto been regarded as a high churchman, his plea for "absolute intellectual freedom within the church" as one of the essential grounds of unity may be regarded as significant of some tendencies in the American Episcopal Church. The appendix, which is quoted with approbation in *The Ascension Record* (Prot. Episc., March), the editor of which is the Rev. Percy S. Grant, secretary and associate of Bishop Potter in his recent Oriental tour, is as follows:

"*First:* The subordination of the official organization of the church, from the highest to the lowest of its members, to the church itself, as practised in the Primitive Church, as decreed by the Western Church in the Council of Constance, and as affirmed by the principles of the Protestant Reformation.

"*Second:* The pastoral rather than the priestly conception of the ministry. It is the office of the ministry to bring the people to God, rather than to be to the people instead of God.

"*Third:* The statement of Christian doctrine so that it will be in accord with the facts of the visible universe, as these are discovered and formulated by the processes of inductive thought. The earth's form and motion, man's place in the earth, his past history and present condition, are matters for scientific investigation and settlement.

"*Fourth:* The statement of Christian doctrine so that it will not conflict with the great primal instincts of the human heart; the instinct for justice, mercy, and truth. No man will be compelled to believe such a doctrine as that of everlasting punishment as taught by St. Augustine in 'The City of God,' or the doctrine of predestination as taught in 'The Institutes of Calvin.'

"*Fifth:* Absolute intellectual freedom within the church, so that every opinion shall have a hearing, and be taken for what it is worth; to have the force of its author's personal character, learning, and wisdom; and to establish itself by its own truthfulness or not at all.

"*Sixth:* The submission of the entire content of Christian tradition, both oral and written, to the trained intelligence, that the content, meaning, and value of the whole and of each part may be ascertained, correctly estimated, and set forth, 'That those things which are not shaken may remain.'

"*Seventh:* The restoration of the church's moral discipline as the only true basis of her spiritual life."

Tolstoy and the South African War.—Everybody knows that Tolstoy's religious principles are at one with the Quakers' on the subject of war. The recent report of an interview in which he is represented as saying that every time he takes up his morning paper he hopes to read of a Boer victory seemed to indicate that his sympathies might, for the time being, have run away with his principles. *The Friends' Intelligencer*, however, gives a corrected version of the reported interview that seems to be more consistent with Tolstoy's character. It publishes a private letter from "a correspondent abroad, enjoying intimate relations with Count Tolstoy." The count is quoted as follows:

"Of course I could not have said, and did not say, what is attributed to me. What really took place was this: a newspaper correspondent came to me as an author wishing to present me with a copy of his book. In answering a question of his as to my attitude toward the war, I mentioned that I had been shocked during my illness to catch myself wishing to find news of Boer successes, and that I was therefore glad to have an opportunity, in a letter to V——, to express my real relation to the matter, which is, that I can not sympathize with any military achievements, not even with a David opposed to ten Goliaths; but that I sympathize only with those who destroy the cause of the prestige of gold, of military glory, and above all the cause of all the evil, the prestige of 'patriotism,' so-called, with its pseudo-justification of the slaughter of our brother men."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

CARDINAL CAPOCELATRO, Archbishop of Capua, according to *The Outlook* (New York), holds opinions opposed to those of the Vatican organs: "He counsels obedience to civil authority; he advises recognition of the actual government in Italy; he even considers the independence, the liberty, and the unity of the nation as genuine blessings."

DR. M. W. STRYKER, president of Hamilton College and lately acting as temporary pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims in Brooklyn, is celebrated for his skill in making epigrams. In a recent sermon on "Loving-kindness," referring to what sometimes goes under the name of love, he said that it was often a case of "matrimony, ceremony, sanctimony, acrimony, and alimony."

DR. FRANCIS ELLINGWOOD ABBOTT, once editor of the old Boston *Index* (Freethought), and a scholar and metaphysician of notable power, has lately issued a pamphlet entitled "World Unity in Religion and Religious Organization," published by the First Free Church of Tacoma, of which he is a member. He says:

"Our little church differs from all the other churches in acknowledging our ultimate human dependence upon nothing but the ideal whole of all churches, namely, the Universal Church of Mankind; and in refusing to acknowledge as our true whole the Unitarian church, or the Protestant church, or the Christian church, or any other mere sect of religion. This is our difference, and it is vital. But we resemble all other churches in striving to live the upward life toward the human-divine ideal; and this resemblance is just as vital as the difference."

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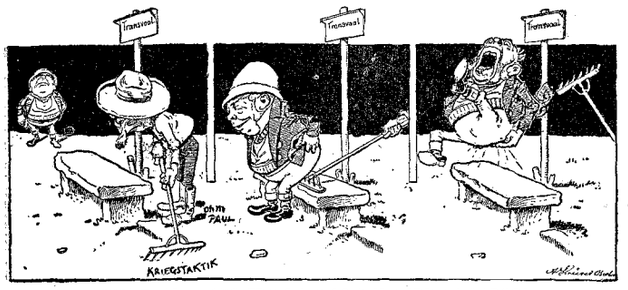
FOREIGN TOPICS.

RESISTING POWER OF THE BOERS.

"THE line, 'I regret to state,' which was kept standing in the newspaper offices before Roberts took hold, is coming into use once more," says the Montreal *Herald*, and people who thought the war was practically over are changing their minds. There is no evidence that the Boers intend to give up, and it is now admitted that many of the stories of wholesale submission were exaggerations. Those who submitted so readily at the Free-State capital were chiefly of British nationality, the most prominent of them, Mr. Fraser, for instance, being a Scotchman,



JOHN BULL RESTS FROM HIS SOUTH AFRICAN LABORS.
—*Der Scherer.*

whose loyalty to the Boer cause was always doubted. The *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam) remarks on this point:

"The English jingoes are elated by the report that the Bloemfontein people 'prefer to do business with the British rather than continue fighting.' These fellows do not seem to see that the Free-Staters are hardly worthy of praise if they change their mind so readily. But, as a matter of fact, there is no reason for the Free-Staters to be disheartened. Ladysmith and Kimberley are relieved, and Cronje is a prisoner; yet the Boers have not suffered a crushing defeat. On the other hand, the war has lasted nearly six months, has cost the English 15,000 men, and

BIG-GAME PAUL: "What could be snugger or safer?"
—*The Owl, Cape Town.*

Lord Roberts himself reports that some time must elapse ere he is ready again to advance. Moreover, the ground he has covered so far was the easiest part of his task. Operations in the mountain region will be more difficult."

"There is no doubt that the outlook is not very bright from a British point of view," says the *Indépendance Belge;* "operations are at a standstill, and Lord Roberts must be sadly hampered by the bad condition of his horses." From the *Deutsche Tages Zeitung* (Berlin) we summarize the following:

English writers, however, manifest no signs of being disheartened. The Boers, they argue, can not have more than 50,000 men under arms. Of these, 10,000 will be needed in the Drakensberg passes, other detachments will weaken their force by 10,000 to 15,000 men, and hence there can not be more than 25,000 to 30,000 to oppose Roberts. As the field marshal will have 80,000 men, his numerical superiority must force the Boers everywhere to retire, and continual retreat will completely demoralize them. When Roberts has driven them over the Vaal River, Buller

FORTUNE OF WAR.

GENERAL CRONJE (at St. Helena, saluting the shade of Napoleon the Great): "Same enemy, sire! Same result!"
—*Punch.*

will be ordered to advance with his 40,000 men, and the main army of the Boers will share the fate of the forces under Cronje.

The Standard (London) hopes that the Boers will gather all their strength at one point:

"There seems no doubt that the Boers mean to make a determined stand at Kroonstad. This is exactly what we want them to do. If we could only persuade every armed burgher to proceed there, it would be the best thing for us. Lord Roberts has men enough at his disposal to defeat any possible force that can be assembled; and a really severe defeat, coupled with the capture of a large number of prisoners, would go far to end the war."

THE EFFECTS OF VICTORY UPON THE BRITISH!
—*Lustige Blätter.*

The Saturday Review suggests the sending of a force strong enough to insure the relief of Mafeking. Afterward this force could invade the Transvaal by the Jameson-raid route. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* points out that detached

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British columns are always in danger of isolation and defeat. The Boers certainly are not demoralized, according to the latest correspondence from Africa. The *Süd-Afrikanische Zeitung* says.

"The Boers do not underrate the difficulties which beset them, but they still believe themselves able to win. The English can only hope for success if they have sufficient cavalry. They have only enough to guard their infantry and artillery against sudden attacks by small troops of Boers. We will suppose, however, that Pretoria is reached at last. A regular siege must then begin, for which the field artillery of the British is ill adapted, as it will be opposed by heavy guns. There is a sufficient supply of ammunition and provisions to last the place a year. The main body of the Boer army, however, will not lock itself up in Pretoria. It will endeavor to cut the communications of the besiegers, and the Boers firmly believe that the British army can not lastingly defend the railroad, and that a series of sudden attacks is certain to demoralize the British army."

It has been suggested that the death of General Joubert might seriously affect the Boers, but this is denied. Joubert, it is said, was more noted for his success as an organizer than as a strategist. In regard to ammunition, the *Volkstem* reports that the Modderfontein works supply smokeless powder, shot and shell, and small-arms ammunition in sufficient quantities. A speedy ending to the war is therefore to be expected only when the Boers become convinced of the uselessness of the struggle. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says:

"It may be that the Boers will not continue the war much longer, either because they regard it as useless, or because they think that it is the will of the Almighty that they should be deprived of their freedom. But it may also be that they are determined to defend every inch of ground by guerilla warfare; that they will rather risk their lives and the lives of their women and children than surrender. Has Lord Salisbury thought of the effect of this? Already the warm sympathies of the entire civilized world are with the Boers. If they fall as did the Spartans at Thermopylæ, the English may be hated so much that it must affect their future considerably."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WILL HOLLAND AND GERMANY UNITE?

FOR a long time the people of Holland have believed that the position of their country, including the safety of its immensely rich colonial possessions, is assured, partly by treaties guaranteeing the neutrality of the Netherlands, partly by the jealousy of the other powers. The ease with which the United States has possessed itself of the belongings of Spain, and the absence of an international combination for the protection of the Boer republics, have, however, rudely awakened the Dutch.

This feeling of insecurity leads the Dutch more and more to think of an alliance with some more powerful nation. Germany alone seems to be considered as a possible ally, and the correspondent of a Swiss paper, the *Neue Züricher Zeitung*, declares that the idea of a German-Dutch alliance is making strong headway. He says:

"Since a prominent Dutch paper first suggested the idea, it has not been allowed to drop from public discussion. The Hague journal at first only suggested a customs union; but the brutal annexation of the entire colonial possessions of Spain on the part of the United States has aroused the fears of the Dutch, and they turn to Germany as their natural protector. It will be remembered that the idea of a customs union was found to be impracticable, both in Germany and in Holland, owing to the divergence of economical interests. But since the beginning of the South African war the Dutch are much disturbed. This unjust attack upon the Boer republics is felt as much here as if they were part of Holland, and their annexation will leave as painful an impression.

"Moreover, what is to be done if the United States, or England, or even Japan makes a grab for the Dutch colonies? Nothing, it is argued, can prevent their loss but an alliance with Germany. Hence the idea of an offensive and defensive alliance is visibly gaining ground. No doubt there is strong opposition on the part of those who fear that, after all, Holland's independence may not be unquestioned if she allies herself with Germany; but Holland's wealth is in her colonies, and there is no other way to preserve it."

The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) has interviewed a noted Belgian diplomat with regard to this question, who expressed himself to the following effect:

The suggestion of Eduard Hartmann that Holland should incorporate herself with Germany somewhat after the manner of the union of Sweden and Norway, will never be adopted. The Dutch people are too jealous of their independence for that. It is certain that the German Government encourages this Pan-Germanic movement; but the German press is, on the whole, prudently silent on the subject. It is also certain that the other powers would not quietly allow Germany to gain such an advantage, as two treaties, those of 1815 and 1835, guarantee the independence of Holland. But the Germans are patient, they can wait, and they may reopen the campaign at some future time, if it fails now. The matter certainly furnishes food for reflection. —*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS CAUSED BY THE BRITISH SEIZURE OF GERMAN VESSELS.

MUCH dissatisfaction has been aroused in Great Britain over the publication of a blue-book on the seizure of German steamers made a few weeks ago by British authorities in South Africa. Graf von Bülow, the German minister of foreign affairs, at the time of the seizure used terms in the Reichstag which allayed the fears expressed by some members that German interests had not been protected with sufficient energy. *The Times*, *Daily Mail*, *Telegraph*, and other intensely patriotic English papers intimated that von Bülow was merely "playing to the gallery." The correspondence just published shows, nevertheless, that the German ambassador had been instructed to be very explicit. The following note addressed by Graf Hatzfeld to Lord Salisbury is the one regarded as most objectionable by many English papers:

"I have the honor to request that orders may be given for the immediate release of the steamers. I am further instructed to request you to cause explicit instructions to be sent to the commanders of British ships in African waters to respect the rules of international law."

Many papers throughout the empire openly demanded at the time that England should assert her right to rule the seas, and the news that Great Britain will have to pay the injured steamship company was not everywhere received with equanimity. Thus the Hongkong *Telegraph* said:

"It is somewhat difficult to credit Reuter's statement that besides having irritated Germany we shall be obliged to pay a heavy indemnity for the detention of the *Bundesrath* . . . May it not be that the telegram has been mutilated and that it should have read as continental opinion and not as a fact? If we are not allowed to search neutral ships, then any little twopenny-halfpenny state which happened to be at war with us could obtain all the arms and ammunition it required by the simple expedient of shipping them in foreign bottoms. We hope there is a mistake somewhere."

The British Government, however, admits the claims, and the company has been instructed to name the amount of its losses. The Leeds *Mercury* fears that very little was needed to precipitate a conflict. The London *Star* says:

"It was, of course, the right of the German ministers to protest. But they did so in despatches of full-blooded Bismarckianism; despatches, in fact, which verged almost on an 'insulting ultimatum,' calling as they did for the immediate release of one of

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the detained vessels, and 'requesting'—mark the word 'requesting'—Lord Salisbury to 'cause explicit instructions to be sent to the commanders of British ships in African waters to respect the rules of international law, and to place no further impediments in the way of trade between neutrals.' Needless to say, Lord Salisbury was shocked at this imitation of the Chamberlain method. He had been accustomed to the dulcet tones of the von Bülow flute, and was rather startled at this sudden bang on the big drum."

The Standard thinks Lord Salisbury saved German *amour propre* without compromising British interests. *The Daily News* finds that "there is one thing evident from the despatches. We never had a strong case for interference with these steamships." *The Times* is shocked with Germany's want of politeness. It says:

"If the story which is now told in full had been laid before the British public a couple of months ago, we should have been better able to understand the calculated brutality of the German newspapers, and we should have been spared the trouble of endeavoring to find out how their savage Anglophobia could be reconciled with the customary assurances of the friendliness of the German Government. . . . International intercourse between civilized states is not possible without some respect for good manners and good feeling. Count von Bülow's admirers boast that he is the reviver of the Bismarckian tradition. But to imitate the *Grobheit* of the great Chancellor does not give his disciple any claim to the power or the insight of the original. At any rate, the Germans who think that unmannerly and dictatorial rudeness is the proper method of dealing with this country had better make up their minds that they are on the wrong tack altogether."

The Manchester *Guardian* has a feeling that Lord Salisbury came out "second best," and says:

"*The Times* would lead any one who had not read the correspondence to suppose that Lord Salisbury had won a great diplomatic triumph. The awkward little fact that Lord Salisbury complied with the demands of the German despatch before he complained of its tone is suppressed. *The Standard*, again, is at great pains to show that we were legally right in seizing the German ships, but quite fails to see that the more right Lord Salisbury had on his side the less excusable did his submission become. . . . But what a difference there was between his treatment of Germany's uncivil despatch and his reply to the Boer Presidents! The ideal of the old Roman imperialist, who was not by any means perfect, was 'to spare the vanquished and war down the proud.' The new ideal, it seems, is to yield to the proud and to war down the vanquished."

The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) says that the German Government did not assume a decided tone until it was clear that the English meant to intimate that Germany would not protect her trade. The *Deutsche Tages Zeitung* asks for evidence that Great Britain is influenced by civility. The *Kreuz-Zeitung* asserts that the French have consuls abroad who know their duties much better than the German officials. It quotes the following note, addressed by M. Amyot, French consul at Lourenço Marquez, to Captain Debonnaire, of the steamer *Cordoba*, which had also been visited by the English:

"You are hereby formally instructed to refuse admittance to officers and sailors of the Royal British navy, as long as you are in Portuguese waters, and until otherwise ordered. You are instructed to use force, if necessary, to prevent such visits."

As a matter of fact, no French vessel was interfered with after that. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) says:

"What interests us most in the matter is that it furnishes a clew to *The Times's* new love for France. Only a few months ago Germany was said to defend progress and civilization in unison with Great Britain and the United States against an enemy whom Mr. Chamberlain indicated to be France. Perhaps to-day the thing is turned around. The British press rarely carries on a campaign against one continental nation without placing another in opposition to it. It supports itself by continental enmities which it keeps alive most ingeniously. Blowing cold upon one power, it generally blows hot upon another. But short must be the memory of that country which does not realize the regularity of the phenomenon, and fails to foresee the necessity of preparations for the turn of the tide."

The *Novosti* (St. Petersburg) declares that whatever Germany may do, she can not escape a war with Great Britain, as German industry and trade compete successfully with British. The same paper adds:

"This economic competition causes political enmity. There is a regular movement against Germany in England, led, as far as the press is concerned, by *The Times*, and this cohort is not at all nice in the choice of its weapons. Their maxim is: 'War with Germany is *unavoidable*.' The efforts of the German Government to create a fleet can only hasten it. . . . Germany has dared to compete with Great Britain; that is enough."

The Germans themselves certainly hold similar views, for the following, which we take from the *Neuesten Nachrichten*, is only typical of the correspondence received by German papers from London:

"The English papers are full of comments breathing hatred and contempt for the Germans. Partly this is our own fault. The fact that the German abroad endeavors to acquire as soon as possible the language of the people among whom he lives, and his anxiety to conform with his surroundings, arouses the Englishman's contempt. That the Germans are a nation at least equal to the Britons, the latter refuse to admit. The average Englishman believes that the Germans, as a whole, are the most ignorant people in the world, tho there may be a small group of professional thinkers and poets among them. Moreover, the Englishman is convinced that the German believes in British superiority, and is intensely jealous of it. So blind are the English that they actually believe the Emperor to be at variance with his people, but stronger than they, and able to rule without them. All this must lead to antipathies which can not be overcome."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RUSSIA'S ADVANCES IN ASIA.

THROUGHOUT the world the opinion is expressed that Russia's influence in Asia is on the increase, and that Russian troops can attack British India with an excellent chance of success as soon as the Czar gives the order. Mobilization of military and naval forces, long-distance marches of armies, and parades of naval squadrons are indulged in by Russia. Her entire Black Sea fleet was mobilized in the beginning of March, to exert pressure upon Turkey in the matter of railway concessions; but, in the opinion of many continental papers, another object was to give warning to England. The latter country, whose influence in Western Asia has for a long time been as great as that of Russia, is thought to be losing prestige, as the following comment upon the Russo-Persian loan, which we take from the *Mshak*, an Armenian paper, shows:

"As an ordinary financial operation, the matter [the railway concessions] deserves little attention. From a diplomatic point of view, it merely means that British influence is likely to vanish altogether. England realizes this, and her aim is now to strengthen her position in southern Persia, where she still has influence. But even in this she will not succeed if Russia obtains possession of Bender Abbas. Two years ago the Shah's Government wished to conclude an English loan. All formalities had been gone through, and the treaty was ready; but Russia interposed her veto, and the Shah did not ratify the treaty. To-day, when Russia makes a loan to Persia, England protests in a mild platonic way only. England knows that she has lost prestige in Persian eyes, chiefly as a consequence of her serious defeats in the Boer war."

The *Birshewya Viedomosti* summarizes Russian opinion as follows:

Quite a number of responsible British papers picture Persia

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already as a Russian province. This is easily explained, from an English point of view. The English statesmen can not imagine Persia as a country which has a right to be perfectly independent. They regard her merely as a territory for constructing strategical roads to India. . . . Evidently the Shah thinks differently. He regards Russia as a natural ally who does not think it necessary to conquer even a very weak neighbor, but is content with friendly foreign relations.

Something seems to be going on in Afghanistan also. The *Kölnische Zeitung* is informed that Great Britain has as silently advanced her military frontier as Russia has advanced hers, and that British troops are now in Candahar. What the Russians are doing is not known, and, since the punishment of an editor who divulged military secrets, it is not likely to be made known. In England, the majority of papers seem to think that "what can't be cured must be endured." *The St. James's Gazette* ends an article on "The Central Asian Peril" with the following sentence:

"But if we do not mean to back up growls by threats and threats by war—and most assuredly we do not—then, in the name of sense and self-respect, let us abstain from the scolding followed by submission to the inevitable which made up our ill-mannered and undignified part in the history of the Russian occupation of Merv and Sarakhs."

The Spectator depends upon the peaceful tendencies of the Czar as the best guaranty that Great Britain will not be seriously disturbed. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) says on this point:

"The Czar's declaration that Russia does not mean to profit by England's embarrassment is no doubt quite sincere. It is not a question of war with the St. Petersburg authorities. At the same time it is certain that some long-standing differences will be settled. And such settlement must needs result in an increase of Russia's power in Asia. No doubt Great Britain will in the end become mistress of all South Africa; but she will pay for this the price of a notable set-back in Asia, and it can not be said that her Indian empire is to-day as safe as before the Boer war."

The *Tageblatt* (Berlin) remarks that under these circumstances it is easy to understand why Great Britain moves heaven and earth to set Russia and Japan by the ears.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CONQUEST OF NORTHERN AFRICA.

WHILE Russia is actively endeavoring to strengthen her position in Asia, her ally, France, is quietly seeking to extend her empire in North Africa. Her most profitable undertaking is at present the opening up of the Tuat country. The *Correspondent* (Hamburg) says:

"The conquest of the Tuat oases was accomplished when In-Salah was occupied. The loss of In-Salah meant for the fierce Tuaregs what the conquest of their chief port meant for the Algerian pirates. In-Salah is the most important point on the overland route between Tripoli and Morocco. It connects the western with the central Sudan, and is on the way to Aïe, to Lake Chad, to Aruan, and Timbuctoo. The Sahara railroad will now be built, and it is quite possible that the nitrate beds may rival those of Chile. French energy has here a wide field, or, as Laforière, alluding to the contemptuous remarks of the representative of another power at the Berlin conference, said: 'The Gallic cock has been given sand without stint to scratch in. We will scratch it, gentlemen. We will put rails upon it, and dig wells in it, and the merry crowing of the cock will greet us from every oasis."

But Morocco protests against the occupation of In-Salah, which the Sultan claims as his. Some French cruisers have gone to Tangier, and the long-expected break-up of the last of the Barbary states is threatening, unless the question can be amicably settled between France and Morocco. In England it has been rumored that this question will be used to entice the British fleet into the Mediterranean, leaving the coast of England unprotected. Yet some English papers advocate British intervention in favor of Morocco. "Great Britain can not idly stand by if this ancient empire is forced into a life-and-death struggle," says *The Morning Post* (London), which is often used as an official organ. On the other hand, warning voices point to the danger of a rising of the Senussi, which would chiefly endanger British rule in Egypt. The *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam), depending chiefly upon French sources of information, says:

"It is rumored that the sect of the Senussi, taking advantage of Britain's troubles in South Africa, is about to throw itself upon the valley of the Nile. Mohammed-es-Senussi is the son of an Algerian doctor-of-law, and was declared to be the true Mahdi in 1859. He preaches morality, hospitality, and strict honesty. Rigid obedience, silence, and chastity are among the requirements of the order of the Senussites, which has nine million followers. The prophet is now fifty-five years old, but only one European, Dr. Nachtigal, has ever met him. He has founded communities in Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, and Morocco, his influence extends over the Sahara tribes, Somaliland and Senegambia. Everywhere arms have been gathered, and his camels are ready for the holy war which his followers expect him to proclaim at any time."

The editor of *The Review of Reviews* (London) regards this danger as very serious. Mr. Stead quotes from an article in *The Nineteenth Century* to show that "it is indeed the coming of a new Mahdi, no longer merely predatory and conquering, but one endowed with all the moral and intellectual forces which form the basis of a triumphing spiritual movement, a movement which may shake the Mohammedan states, not only of Africa, but even of Asia, to their uttermost foundations." Mr. Threlfall, the writer of the article quoted, says further:

"Failing a war between France and England, it is obvious that the most favorable time for Senussi to act would be when one of the two powers named is embarrassed by a great war, and when it would consequently be unable to put an effective force in the field against him. That favorable moment has at last come. Never since the Crimean war has England been in such a parlous plight. . . . . .

"As a fighting element, Senussi's followers will be infinitely superior to the wild and ill-armed tribesmen our troops encountered at Abu Klea, Metammah, and Omdurman. Many of them will possess the improved weapons which have been accumulating for years at Jerabub and Joffo. As to their possession of artillery nothing is known, but their remarkable mobility, their wonderful powers of endurance, their marvelous knowledge of this great inhospitable region, coupled with the fact that they can always retreat into the desert whither civilized troops can not follow, are advantages of which they are thoroughly cognizant. If we multiply by a hundredfold the long, exhausting, and costly conquest of Algeria by the French, we may obtain some idea of what a holy war proclaimed by Senussi will mean."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

English Tributes to Minister Phelps.—The recent death of Edward J. Phelps, Lowell's successor as our Minister to the Court of St. James, has called forth many words of appreciation in British papers. The London *Times*, in addition to a eulogy one and one-half columns long by its New York correspondent (Mr. Smalley), has an editorial in which it speaks of Mr. Phelps as "one who labored for all that tends to promote the peace of the world and the progress of those social and political principles which are the common property of the English and the American peoples." It says further of his personal qualities: "A very extensive circle of friends in this country mourn the loss of a man lovable and beloved, whose sweetness of nature and personal charm were as fully appreciated here as on the other side of the Atlantic."

The St. James's Gazette and *Westminster Gazette* have biographical sketches similar in tone. Mr. Phelps was, says the latter, "respected by the highest circles in the English metropolis," and he "bound more tightly the bonds of friendship between the two great English-speaking nations." "In England," says *The St. James's Gazette*, "he bore out his reputation among American lawyers as a man of vast learning in his specialty."

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PERSONALS.

ELEANOR DUSE is considered the richest actress in the world, not only in artistic gifts, but in material wealth. She was born on a railway train between Padua and Venice, and her birth is registered in the books of the little village of Vigenano as having occurred on October 3, 1859. She comes of a race of actors, for in the time of Goldoni, one of her ancestors, also named Duse, was a famous comedian, and her grandfather was the founder of the Theater Garibaldi at Padua. Her father was Alexander Duse, and was a comedian of considerable fame in his own country. He was the head of a traveling theatrical company. Duse is the first of her family to be an actress, and she is the greatest of all of the Duses. She made her first bow to the public at the age of three years, and has been on the stage ever since. At the age of thirteen years she played *Francesca da Rimini*, and at fourteen, at Verona, the famous performance of *Juliet* that gave her the first breath of fame. It was not, however, until 1879 that she first created a name for herself in other lands than her own, and that was when, at the age of twenty, she acted in "Therese Raquin," when the fame of her powers spread to Paris and London. Duse has received higher prices than any actress who ever lived, for in her own Italy she was paid $7,000 a night, and when she plays in Paris people willingly pay $20 a seat to see her.—*Home Journal.*

IN the death of Joseph Cowen, England has lost one of her most interesting and picturesque men, says the Newark *Evening News*. His whole life and personality were full of vivid contrasts. He was a millionaire, yet dressed in shabby clothes. As brilliant an orator as ever held the attention of the House of Commons, he was insignificant in stature, of awkward gait, and spoke with a pronounced Northumberland accent. He was an ardent supporter of Lord Beaconsfield's imperial policy, but the friend of every conspirator from Moscow to Madrid, and financed revolutions from his own pocket as readily as other millionaires bought steam yachts. At the risk of his life and through battalions of spies he carried secret instructions to agents in Italy from Mazzini. It was at his house that Orsini, who threw a bomb at the carriage of Napoleon III., and was guillotined for so doing, spent weeks previous to the perpetration of the deed. With such an intensely democratic tendency he was, naturally, a Home Ruler, altho he had taken very little part in political agitation of recent years.

MUSICAL SILENCE.—One evening Sir Arthur Sullivan went to see Rubinstein at his home in London. The Russian composer asked his visitor to step out into the balcony and smoke a cigarette. They sat down, twisted their cigarettes, and puffed the blue clouds into the air. After a long pause Sullivan observed:

"You are a great admirer of Beethoven, I presume?"

"Yes," answered Rubinstein.

"And Wagner?"

"No," was the reply.

That was all. Not another word was spoken. They rocked themselves in their chairs, and smoked away. After a long time Sullivan remarked:

"I think it is time for me to be going."

"Don't say so," said Rubinstein. "Stay a bit longer; it is so nice to talk to you."

Sullivan remained, went on rocking himself and smoking into the small hours, when he at length got up and said:

"I must really be off now; I think we have chatted long enough."

Rubinstein drew out his watch, and shook his head in blank astonishment.

"Half-past two," he said, "Strange how quickly time flies in pleasant company!"—*Collier's Weekly.*

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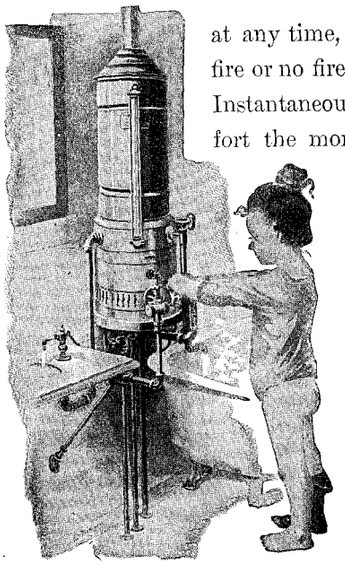

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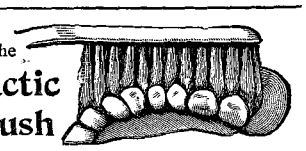

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Opposites.—"This is an awful high grade." "Yes; and I've got an awful low-grade wheel." —*Chaparal.*

Sincerity.—HE: "How did you like my singing last night?"

SHE: "Oh, it was a howling success."—*Mail and Express.*

The New Domestic System.—"Evalina, this steak was almost raw." "Yes, mem. Me eight hours was up before it was done, and I tuk it off the fire, mem."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Troubles.—"Sometimes," said Uncle Eben, "de man dat's talkin' 'bout his troubles onconsciously gits to braggin' 'case he thinks he's got de biggest on record."—*Washington Star.*

In Chicago.—"What is the difference, waiter, between your 'clam chowder' and your 'Back Bay clam chowder'?" "We put a clam in the Back Bay chowder, sir."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Domestic Chess.—"I think my landlord must be a chess-player," said Dinwiddie to Van Braam. "What makes you think that?" "He told me it was my move."—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

The Horrors of War.—ARTICUS: "Here's my latest picture, 'The Battle.' I tell you, war's a terrible thing."

CRITICUS: "Oh, I don't think it's as bad as it's painted."—*Tit-Bits.*

After the Spanking.—BOBBY (subdued and humble): "Say, ma!"

MA: "What is it, Bobby?"

BOBBY: "Won't y' please lend me a little piece of bread an' butter?"—*Exchange.*

Confused.—EXCITED LADY (at the telephone): "I want my husband, please, at once."

VOICE (from the exchange): "Number, please?"

EXCITED LADY (snappishly): "Only the fourth, you impudent thing!"—*Exchange.*

Disappearing.—"Where is your 'big gun'?" asked the powdered matron who had come late to the military ball. "He went away a little while ago in a disappearing carriage," explained the master of ceremonies.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Burning Question.—FRIEND: "The twentieth-century problem is still the burning question."

EDITOR: "Yes; I start the fire with a dozen such queries every day."—*Philadelphia Record.*

The Cause.—FIRST YOUNG MAN (as he tastes a deviled egg the first time): "My! but these eggs taste funny."

SECOND YOUNG MAN: "Is that so? The old hen must have been a comedienne."—*Judge.*

He Guessed.—TEACHER: "Willie, can you tell us what this spells: 'R-e-f-r-i-g-e-r-a-t-o-r'?"

WILLIE STARVEM (the landlady's son): "Um-m. Why—er—er——"

TEACHER: "Come. What does your mother put the cold meat and vegetables and things in?"

WILLIE STARVEM (brightening): "Hash!"

Current Events.

Monday, April 9.

—**The Boers** are showing great activity in the neighborhood of **Bloemfontein** and at **Wepener.**

—A Boer force **at Fourteen Streams** is shelled and **its fire silenced** by British artillery.

—The **bubonic plague in Australia** continues to spread.

—**Grover Cleveland** delivers a lecture in Alexander Hall, **Princeton.**

—At a **pro-Boer meeting** in Philadelphia, a message of sympathy is sent to President Kruger.

—**Rev. Arthur C. McGiffert** resigns from the Presbyterian minstry.

Tuesday, April 10.

—Three commandos **attack General Brabant's** colonials at Wepener.

—The **Transvaal Peace Commissioners** arrive at Naples.

—**Admiral Dewey** denies a report that he intends to withdraw from the candidacy for a Presidential nomination.

—**Rudyard Kipling** will sail shortly for England from Cape Town.

Wednesday, April 11.

—**The Boers** attack General Buller's camp in upper Natal, inflicting slight loss.

—The Boers **renew the attack on General Brabant** at Wepener.

—**General Gatacre** is said to have been recalled to England.

—**King Leopold** presents all his real estate to the Belgian nation.

—In the House of Representatives the Senate amendments to the **Puerto Rican bill are concurred** in by a vote of 161 to 153, after an exciting debate.

Thursday, April 12.

—**Boers** renew their attack **upon General Buller's** camp on Sunday River, Natal, but are checked.

—Fighting **continues at Wepener,** in the Orange Free State.

—**Lord Roberts,** in a telegram to the Prince of Wales, speaks **hopefully** of the situation at the front.

—**Russia** has presented to **Korea** new demands referring to **Masampo.**

—**The Puerto Rican tariff and civil government bill** becomes law by the signature of President McKinley.

—**Charles H. Allen,** Assistant Secretary of the Navy, is appointed governor of Puerto Rico.

Friday, April 13.

—In a report, **General Roberts** says the movement of the Boers southward has been checked.

—Fears are expressed that the **Boers will again besiege Kimberley.**

—In the **House of Representatives,** a resolution favoring a **constitutional amendment** for popular election of Senators is adopted by a vote of 240 to 15.

—**John Addison Porter** resigns as secretary to the President; **George B. Cortelyou** succeeds him.

—The **Holland submarine torpedo-boat** is purchased by the United States Government.

—**Secretary Gage** decides that the tariff feature of the new Puerto Rican law shall go into effect on May 1.

Saturday, April 14.

—**General Sir George White,** defender of Ladysmith, reaches England.

—**The Boer Peace Commissioners** start from Milan on their way to The Hague, accompanied by Dr. Leyds.

—**The Paris Exposition** is formally **declared open** by President Loubet.

—**The University of Edinburgh** confers the degree of LL.D. on **Ambassador Choate.**

—In the Senate, the **Alaskan civil code bill** is considered.

Sunday, April 15.

—**The Boer investing force** at Wepener is said

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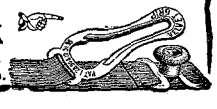

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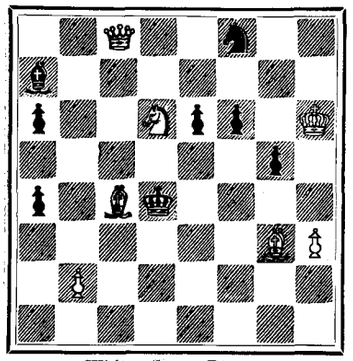

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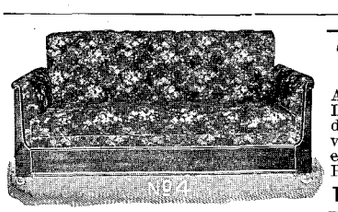

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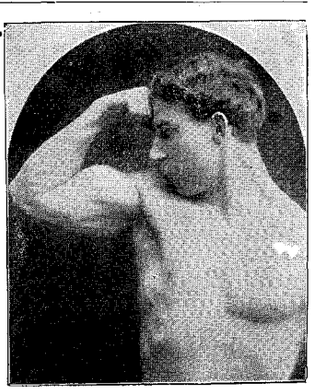

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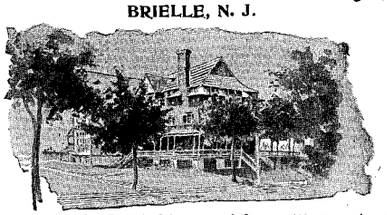

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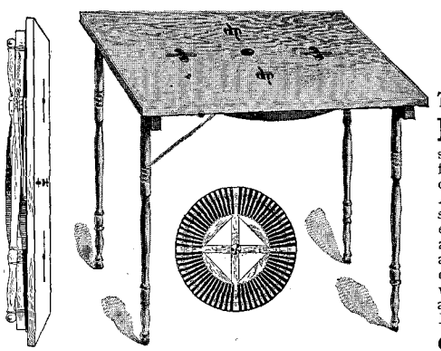

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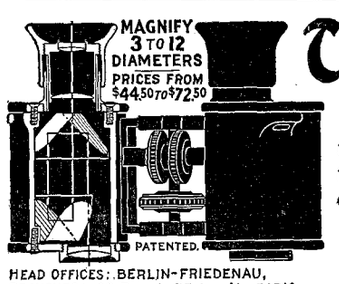

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Dr. Max Lange.

Max Lange, Doctor in Jurisprudence and Philosophy, who died in Leipsic on December 8, 1899, held a distinguished position as a writer on Chess. *The British Chess Magazine* speaks of his "numerous Chess-works" as "very attractive by their brilliancy and originality of style, and their sound erudition." The following game was first published in Dr. Max Lange's "Sammlung neuer Schach-Partien," in 1857, and is a fine specimen of the deceased Master's skill. The score, and notes revised by C. E. Ranken, are taken from *The B. C. M.* We call especial attention to the position after White's 20th, move.

Scotch Gambit.

MAX LANGE. *White.*	VON SCHIERSTEDT. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3
3 P—Q 4	P x P
4 B—Q Kt 5	....

This unusual move is described by Max Lange in 1857 as worth trying in practice, but it had not then found its way into the books. He further observes that if Black continue with 4.., B—Kt 5 ch, the reply is Q Kt—Q 2, and White must recover the Pawn.

4	B—B 4
5 Castles	K Kt—K 2
6 Q Kt—Q 2	P—Q 4

..... If Castles, or P—Q 3, White, of course, regains the Pawn by Kt—Kt 3. Nevertheless, Castles appears to be his best play.

7 P x P	Q x P
8 B—Q B 4	Q—Q sq

..... He should have played now 8.., Q—R 4; and if 9 Kt—Kt 3, B—K Kt 5.

9 Kt—Kt 5	Kt—K 4

..... Castling, of course, was out of question, in the face of the reply Q—R 5.

10 Kt x B P	Kt x Kt
11 B x Kt ch	K x B
12 Q—R 5 ch	P—Kt 3
13 Q x B	Kt—B 3

..... P—Q Kt 3 here was specious as enabling Black to defend his weak Q P by P—B 4; but White's answer, 14 Q—K 5, would have met it quite sufficiently.

14 Kt—B 3	R—K sq
15 B—K R 6!	B—K B 4

..... Black is now in difficulties, for he is threatened with Q R—Q sq, and also with Kt—Kt 5 ch, and this move does not help him, for White might have proceeded with Kt—Kt 5 ch at once, but he prefers to bring his other forces into action.

16 Q R—K sq	Q—Q 2
17 Q—B 4 ch	....

Perhaps stronger than Kt—Kt 5 ch, for then K—Kt sq; 18 Q—B 4 ch, K—R sq; 19 Kt—B 7 ch, K—Kt sq, and now neither Kt—K 5 or Q 6 dis. ch. is of any use.

17	B—K 3

..... This is weak; the K should have gone to B 3.

18 Kt—Kt 5 ch	K—B 3
19 Q—K 2	....

There was nothing to be gained by the exchange of pieces, and the retreat of the Queen was planned as the preliminary step to a brilliant sacrifice.

19	B—Kt 5
20 P—K B 3	R x Q
21 P x P dis. ch.	K—K 4
22 R x R ch	K—Q 4
23 Kt—K 4	K—B 5
24 P—Q R 4	Q x P

..... Black's last few moves were evidently forced, and if he now play P—Q 6 or K—Kt 5, it will be seen that he must either lose his Queen or be mated.

25 P—Kt 3 ch	K—Kt 5
26 B—Q 2 ch	K—R 6
27 Kt—B 3	....

It seems doubtful if this is the best move (see next note). R—K sq looks more forcible, for then if 27.., K—Kt 7, 28 R—Kt sq ch, and if K x P, he loses his Queen; or if K—R 6 or 7, then 29 Kt—B 2, followed by Kt—Q 3, and wins.

27	P x Kt

..... Max Lange remarks that the correct defense here was K—Kt 7. Mr. Wayte thought that White could then play P—K R 3, to drive away the Queen, but he overlooked the continuation Q x R, and K x P, afterwards winning another Pawn, and retaining three Pawns for the piece.

28 B x P	Kt—K 5

And White announced mate in six moves, the solution of which we leave to our readers.

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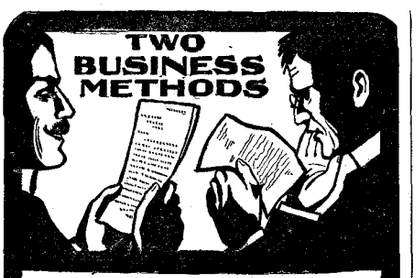

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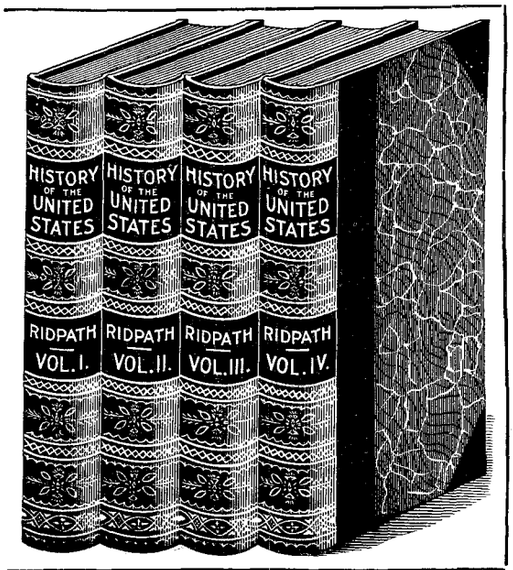

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